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WASHINGTON.

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Members of Congress Arriving—The Aspect of Business—The President's Message—The Supreme Court and Congress—Darien Canal Survey.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—A quorum of both Houses of Congress will undoubtedly respond to the roll call to-morrow. The arrivals up to Friday were so scattering that it did not seem as though the meeting of Congress was so near, but the arrivals by the trains of last night and those of to-morrow morning will increase the numbers to at least two-thirds of both Houses. Hotel accommodations have increased so largely in Washington that there is no longer any need of haste hither to secure desirable quarters, which delays the arrival of a majority of members until the very last moment. The hotels to-night present a scene which contrasts forcibly with the empty corridors of the past Summer, and the presence of so many people of position and influence imparts a vigor and freshness to the political atmosphere which has not been felt since the days of the inauguration. A number of new members will present themselves to be sworn, among them the Alabama delegation, elected since last session. Virginia will also present herself in the persons of her Senators and Representatives, with a delegation of her State Legislature, to press the admission of the State. The presence of this delegation is unnecessary, if not unfortunate. Virginia is to be admitted because Congress is satisfied that she has in good faith complied with the conditions of reconstruction. They will judge of this by the action and spirit of the people of the State, and it is difficult to see what influence a Committee of the Legislature can have more than any self-constituted committee of private citizens equally anxious for the same result. Senators LEWIS and JOHNSTON are good men, and so far as is known the Representatives elect are all able to take their seats unless debarred from some cause other than political disability. If there is any intention to keep Virginia out, it has not yet been discovered.

THE BUSINESS PROSPECT.

There is little or no business matured for immediate action; the Census Committee will report the result of their labors at once, and ask to have it made an early special order. A report on the Paraguayan difficulty will also be presented at an early day, but hardly so soon as to-morrow. The Ways and Means Committee are obliged, under the order of the House, to make some kind of a report on the 14th inst., but they will hardly be able to report a bill ready for action. There is a great deal of talk on all hands about more currency. It is a topic of conversation in every quarter, and Southern and Western members dwell with much stress upon the necessity of more money. They mean, of course, greater banking facilities, and a large number of bills are ready for introduction and reference. "Free Cuba," in red and white stripes, is quite apparent in all the public places. Senator CAMERON will to-morrow present a monster petition from Philadelphia, said to be 2,000 feet long and to contain over 28,000 signatures. It is mounted on a windlass, and is typical of the destructive efforts to kill Spaniards that the non-combatant Cubans in this country are making.

THE MESSAGE.

The President's Message and accompanying documents will go to Congress to-morrow as soon as notice is received of the organization of both branches. The Message covers sixty pages of foolscap, written on every other line, as it will go up in manuscript. Mr. Secretary GORHAM, of the Senate, and Mr. Clerk MCPHERSON, of the House, will, to-morrow morning, be allowed to read it over in advance, so they may be able to read it readily in their respective Houses.

NEW MEMBERS.

There will be present to be sworn to-morrow four members who were not present at the last session: S. S. COX, of New-York, who was absent in Europe; GEORGE BROOKS, of Massachusetts, the successor of Secretary BOUTWELL; Mr. BEACHARD, of Illinois, the successor of E. B. WASHBURNE, and W. H. BARNUM, of Connecticut, who was detained last session by illness.

THE SUPREME COURT AND CONGRESS.

Mr. Senator DRAKE will to-morrow open on the Supreme Court in the Senate with the following important bill which he will ask to have passed to a second reading:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no Court created by an act of Congress, or Judge thereof, shall have power in any case to adjudge or hold any act or joint resolution of Congress invalid, in whole or in part, for any supposed repugnancy between such act or joint resolution and the Constitution of the United States, or for any supposed want of authority in said Constitution for the same. Nor shall the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States be construed to authorize that Court, in any case now pending, or hereafter brought before it, to affirm that any order, judgment or decree shall, for that cause, be reversed, vacated and annulled. Nor shall any Justice of said Supreme Court, in furtherance of the exercise of such appellate jurisdiction, make any order, or authorize or issue any writ or process, or take any proceeding based upon any such adjudging or holding by him or by the said Supreme Court.

THE FIRST CIRCUIT JUDGESHIP.

The Circuit Judgeship for the First Circuit, including Maine, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, would have been tendered to Hon. L. M. MORRILL, had he not preferred to return to the Senate. The appointment will now be given to General GEORGE F. SHEPLEY, of Maine, who, in addition to being an able lawyer and jurist, served with distinction under General BUTLER at New-Orleans, and enjoys the further distinction of having been a classmate of Attorney-General HOAR.

COAL DUTY.

Speaker BLAINE, it is announced, will favor the repeal of the duty on Nova Scotia coal, although himself an owner in a Pennsylvania coal mine.

THE CENSUS.

The Census Committee have finished their bill, and will report it to the House to-morrow. They will ask to have it fixed as the special order for Wednesday. The main features of the bill are as heretofore stated. The number of Representatives is left blank, but the Committee will move in the House to have it fixed at 275 or 300. This will be the first business to be considered, and may possibly get through the House before the holidays.

STOLEN DOCUMENTS.

It is understood that Mr. CLAPP, Superintendent of Public Printing, is instituting a thorough investigation to fix the responsibility of the recent theft of public documents, which were stolen from the Government Printing Office and prematurely printed. This is an annual experience, and if Mr. CLAPP can stop it he will do what has not been done before.

THE DARIEN CANAL SURVEY.

The Navy Department has issued preliminary instructions for the guidance of the expedition for the survey of the Isthmus of Darien, of which the following is an abstract:

Under the head of field work the explorers are directed to turn their particular attention to the range of the Cordilleras, to the eastward and southward of the Panama Railroad. The reasons given for this preference are that the region is unknown, that it is the narrowest part of the isthmus, and that one portion of it at least is provided with satisfactory harbors. Under the head of preliminary steps, the conciliation of hostile Indians is suggested, and the surveyors are instructed to call at Caledonia Bay, where a leading chief of these tribes may be found, to win their favor with presents, as the Spaniards did, and to use them as interpreters. Full instructions are given about the equipment of the expedition. Among the items are extra boats, revolvers, hatchets, axes, &c. The officers from the Coast Survey Office are to do the field work, which embraces the usual field operations of the Coast Survey. The civil corps will include photographers and meteorologists. Among the instruments recommended to be carried are steel tapes and the apparatus for ascertaining heights by boiling water. The first step in the work is laid down to be a careful and comprehensive reconnoisance which must be sufficiently accurate for the approximate determination of heights, distances and directions. Some suggestions of HUMBOLDT's on the project are quoted, and the instructions close with a few sentences about the importance of the work and the expectations of the public from the present survey.

PERSONAL.

Mr. SUMNER arrived last evening. He brings with him a son of OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES as private secretary. Hon. DAVID WELLS, Special Commissioner of the Revenue, is also in the city. His report, said to be the ablest of all his efforts, will be laid before Congress prior to the holiday adjournment.

THE ANNUAL REPORTS.

Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

In his report of the operations of the internal revenue system for the year ending June 30, 1869, Commissioner DELANO says:

The total receipts from internal revenue sources, exclusive of the direct tax upon lands and the duty upon the circulation and deposits of national banks, were, for the fiscal year, 1869, $160,039,344 29.

This includes the sums refunded for taxes illegally assessed and collected, amounting to $360,235 12, nearly all of which was for taxes assessed and collected in previous years.

For the fiscal year 1868 there were refunded $1,018,334 81.

Drawbacks were also allowed to the amount of $1,379,980 01.

No drawbacks were allowed during the fiscal year 1869 by this Bureau, excepting on general merchandise, under section 171 of the act of June 30, 1864, limited under the act of March 31, 1868, to ale and patent medicines, amounting to $377,411 31. The drawback on rum and alcohol is not allowed by this Bureau. The receipts for the current year are estimated at $175,000,000.

COMPARATIVE RECEIPTS IN 1868 AND 1869.

A comparative statement is submitted, showing the total receipts from the same general sources of taxation for the first six months of the fiscal years 1868 and 1869:

From July to December, 1868, inclusive	$67,296,388
From July to December, 1869, inclusive	66,110,030
Total gain for first six months of 1869	$1,186,358

During this period, the amount gained on spirits is $9,586,522; the amount gained on stamps is $608,365; the amount gained on sales is $1,666,104. The greatest loss from any one source of taxation for this period was upon incomes, which amounts to $8,747,499. In special taxes, not included under spirits, tobacco, &c., the loss was $1,435,619.

It is worthy of special notice that in regard to the receipts from tobacco since Jan. 1, 1869, and hereafter referred to as being largely increased, the loss of revenue on this article for the preceding six months amounted to $68,232; and it should be borne in mind, in considering this loss, that the present system of collecting the tax on tobacco had not gone into full operation prior to Jan. 1, 1869.

A comparative statement is submitted, showing the total receipts from the same sources for the last six months of the fiscal years 1868 and 1869:

From January to June, 1869, inclusive	$90,542,760
From January to June, 1868, inclusive	64,479,948
Total gain of last six months of 1869 over 1868	$26,062,812
The gain on distilled spirits during the period of comparison is	$16,784,249
On tobacco	4,768,844
On fermented liquors	91,174
On incomes	2,033,757
On stamps	850,515
From gas companies	134,687
From banks and bankers	133,698

The only articles on which a loss was sustained are legacies, successions and penalties—special taxes not included under spirits, &c.—and these aggregate only $802,732.

Receipts from the same general sources from April to September, 1869, inclusive, were	$102,861,950
Twenty-six districts for this period, not yet returned, estimated at	1,516,000
Total amount for this period	$104,377,950
From April to September, 1868, inclusive, the receipts were	80,543,082
Total gain of last period	$23,834,868

The aggregate receipts for the present year will be increased by the returns from twenty-six districts, amounting, it is estimated, to $1,516,000. Total gain, not including the receipts from those districts, $22,318,868. If the receipts from the unreported districts equal the above estimate the total gain will be $23,834,868, or 29½ per cent.

During this period the gain on spirits is	$11,001,151
On tobacco	6,008,530
On sales	1,101,601
On incomes	2,772,911
On stamps	704,860
From banks and bankers	327,433

The gain on spirits during this six months of comparison is not so large by nearly $6,000,000 as it was for the six months ending 30th of June last. This is accounted for by the circumstance that the old spirits in bonded warehouse on the 30th of August, 1868, when the new law went into effect, were all by operation of law to be withdrawn from bond, and tax to be paid prior to July 1, 1869. It is a fact, however, that the gain on tobacco for this period of comparison exceeds that for the six months ending June 30, 1869, by $2,000,000, showing a steady and continuous increase of revenue from this source. The gains on stamps, incomes and sales correspond very nearly with the gains on these articles for the six months of comparison ending June 30, 1869.

It is to be remembered that comparative tables do not profess to give the gross receipts of revenue for the periods of comparison, but the receipts from the same general sources merely. The reason is that alterations in the law changed the subjects of taxation during the periods of comparison, and hence a statement of the gross receipts would not exhibit the relative and economical increase and decrease of the revenue. Referring to the gains on spirits and tobacco for these periods, it seems proper to say that there is every cause for congratulation that the law of July 20, 1868, taxing these articles, was enacted.

RECEIPTS FOR THE FIRST QUARTERS OF THE FISCAL YEARS 1869 AND 1870, COMPARED.

The following statement of the receipts from the several general sources of revenue for the first quarter of the present and last fiscal years includes the returns of twenty out of the twenty-six districts not given in the table immediately preceding, and received since the preparation of that table. The receipts of the following districts only are, therefore, not included in the receipts for the year 1870: Third Mississippi and Ninth Kentucky, for the month of July; Third Mississippi for August; Eleventh New-York, Sixth Tennessee, and Fourth Texas, for September.

Sources of Revenue.	Receipts for first quarter of fiscal years. 1869.	1870.
Spirits	$8,456,443	$10,917,031
Tobacco	4,295,674	8,131,298
Fermented liquors	1,790,602	1,739,609
Banks and bankers	886,078	1,246,286
Gross receipts	1,514,756	1,727,206
Sales	1,739,513	1,961,888
Special taxes not elsewhere enumerated	2,969,427	3,244,684
Income, including salaries	11,201,809	13,278,504
Legacies	278,590	340,361
Successions	254,065	285,287
Articles in Schedule A	300,343	317,984
Passports	8,655	2,583
Gas	341,128	400,577
Sources not otherwise herein specially enumerated. (Articles now exempt from taxation)	874,431	126,328
Net receipts from stamps	3,393,472	3,685,678
Penalties	306,402	156,111
Total	$38,620,898	$46,641,415

Total gain, $8,020,517, or 20.8 per cent. It will be seen that the gain on tobacco during this period of comparison is increased, and that on stamps is sustained, while that on spirits is fully sustained, if allowance be made for the fact that the old spirits in bond had all been withdrawn, and the tax paid before this period commenced. The gain on tax of banks and bankers is likewise more than sustained by this comparison, and the entire table affords ample promise of satisfactory future results.

THE FIRST FIVE MONTHS OF LAST AND THE PRESENT YEAR COMPARED.

The following is a statement showing the aggregate of certificates of deposits received at this office from July to November, 1868 and 1869:

	1868.	1869.
July	$16,990,649 92	$21,578,634 94
August	13,900,385 70	15,015,396 81
September	9,760,796 29	13,022,303 87
October	10,092,335 34	12,054,799 57
November	9,641,304 63	13,145,569 75
Total	$60,385,471 88	$74,816,704 94

SPIRITS.

In considering the large increase of revenue from distilled spirits for the last six months of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, the subjoined facts should be remembered. There were in bonded warehouses on 1st July, 1868, as shown by the accounts kept in this office, 27,278,420 gallons of spirits. This included all claims for leakage then outstanding, and a large quantity claimed to have been destroyed by the burning of several bonded warehouses, as well as certain amounts which had previously been withdrawn upon fraudulent bonds and were still unaccounted for.

Under the provisions of the act of July 20, 1868, as amended, all spirits in bonded warehouse at the time of the passage of the act were required to be withdrawn and the tax paid thereon prior to July 1, 1869; and by this requirement 24,383,951 gallons of spirits were necessarily forced upon the market during this fiscal year, and served, to that extent, to increase the revenue from this source; while on the 1st of July, 1869, there remained in bonded warehouse of the new product only 16,663,838 gallons. It thus appears that the quantity of t spirits in bond, to be withdrawn and tax paid during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, is less by nearly eight millions gallons than the quantity which was compelled to be withdrawn and tax paid for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.

The following statement, exhibiting the movements in distilled spirits, is made from statistics furnished by the division in charge of the subject in this bureau; and although the figures may not be absolutely accurate, they approximate it so nearly as to be deemed reliable.

Number of gallons withdrawn from bonded warehouses from July 1, 1868, to June 30, 1869, produced prior to July 1, 1868, at 50 cents per gallon		24,383,951
Produced prior to July 1, 1868, on which tax was paid at $2 per gallon		95,561
Total gallons distilled spirits, old product		24,479,512
Number gallons apple brandy produced prior to July 1, 1868, and tax paid after that date at $2 per gallon		37,122
Total gallons		24,516,634
Number of gallons of spirits produced from July 20, 1868, to June 30, 1869, on which tax was collected at 50 cents per gallon		36,704,046
Number of gallons of grape and apple brandy, tax paid at 50 cents per gallon		871,737
Total gallons		37,575,783
Total amount on which the tax was collected		62,092,417
Number of gallons withdrawn for consumption and export from July 1, 1867, to June 30, 1868	10,936,647	
Of this was exported without payment of tax	4,227,101	
Balance on which the tax was collected for fiscal year 1868		6,709,546
From which it appears that the amount for which the tax was collected for 1869 exceeded that for 1868, gallons		55,382,871
There was produced during the year and in bond July 1, 1868, gallons		5,459,704

It would appear, also, if the records of this office exhibit fully all the spirits that were consumed and exported during the two years, that for the year 1869 the consumption and exportation exceeded that of 1868 to the extent of 51,155,770 gallons.

These figures are presented not for the purpose of showing the true amount of production and consumption of distilled spirits, but to exhibit the fact that, prior to the law of July 20, 1868, the Government did not collect a tenth part of its tax on distilled spirits.

After July 20, 1868, and prior to June 30, 1869, a period of eleven months, the number of gallons of spirits shown by the records of this office to have been produced, and the tax paid thereon, was	36,704,046
And of brandy from fruit during the same period	871,737
Total on which the tax was collected	37,575,783
Produced during the same period and remaining in bond July 1, 1869	16,663,838
Showing a production in eleven months of	54,239,621

Being at the yearly rate of 59,170,496 gallons.

The following table shows the receipts for distilled spirits and fruit brandy for the four years ending June 30, 1869:

Year.	Spirits.	Brandy.
1866	$29,198,578 15	$283,499 84
1867	28,296,264 31	868,145 03
1868	13,419,092 74	871,638 24
1869	33,225,212 11	510,111 57

These figures show simply the gallon tax. They do not include the capacity tax, nor the special taxes of distillers, rectifiers, liquor dealers, &c., which are elsewhere included in the receipts from spirits. The rate of tax for those years was $2 per gallon until July 20, 1868, when it was reduced to fifty cents.

It is not believed, however, that for the year ending June 30, 1869, the tax has been collected on all the spirits which have gone into consumption, or that all manufactured, on which the tax was uncollected, have been placed in bonded warehouse; and it is not doubted that the results of the current year will verify the accuracy of this opinion.

RESURVEYS AND CAPACITIES OF DISTILLERIES.

According to the plan of surveying distilleries originally adopted by this Bureau, the average fermenting period is seventy-nine hours. There have been surveyed and operated, under the law of July 20, 1868, by this plan, 864 distilleries. These distilleries have a total mashing and fermenting capacity of 150,155 bushels of grain in twenty-four hours, and a spirit-producing capacity of 473,666 gallons for the same period. The number of these distilleries now in operation is 444, with a producing capacity of 243,410 gallons each twenty-four hours when operating to their full extent. The number now under temporary suspension is 420, with a producing capacity of 230,252 gallons each twenty-four hours. Of these it is estimated that at least fifty per cent. will renew operations during the Winter months. One hundred now running have resumed, with the approval of the Government, since the 1st of September last.

Having become convinced that the average fermenting period heretofore established was much too great, and was a means of fraud upon the revenue, I have ordered a resurvey of all distilleries in the United States. This work is now progressing upon the basis of forty-eight hours for the average fermenting period, which it is believed is sufficient time, though, under necessary circumstances and conditions, longer time may be given.

By this resurvey the following result is obtained: The present capacity of the 864 distilleries, at 79 hours' formentation, is 473,666 gallons for every 24 hours.

By the resurvey, at 48 hours' fermentation, the capacity for each 24 hours is estimated at 677,342 gallons.

The present capacity of the 444 distilleries now operating, at seventy-nine hours' fermentation, is 243,410 gallons for every twenty-four hours. The capacity of the same, by the resurvey, on forty-eight hours' fermentation, is 348,076 gallons, or an increase of 104,666 gallons for each twenty-four hours. The per cent. of increase in capacity, by the new system of survey, is forty-three one-hundredths. While this action is believed to be just to the manufacturer, it is expected to work a large increase of the revenue by preventing evasions of the tax, and in many instances positive frauds.

LEAKAGE.

The practice of allowing spirits, when taken out of bond, to be regauged in order to deduct the difference, under the title leakage, between the quantity gauged when the spirits were received in bond and when taken out, has been a fruitful source of fraud. This office is in possession of facts showing that the Government has been generally and almost systematically cheated by this practice. Measures have been taken which it is hoped will result in recovering some of the losses thus sustained. In view of these facts, and with a clear conviction that the act of July 20, 1868, abolished all provisions for leakage on spirits manufactured after that date, and that, by the proper construction, spirits previously made and placed in bond were no longer subject to deductions for leakage, this office issued an order, on the 14th of April last, disallowing leakage in all cases. It is believed that this regulation works no injustice to the dealer, while it saves the revenues from fraudulent depletion.

THE LAW AS TO SPIRITS.

In the absence of reliable data to fix the annual consumption of distilled spirits we are left to the necessity of conjecture. Were I to express an opinion on this subject, I should place the amount at not less than eighty millions of gallons. This quantity, if the tax were collected, would yield a revenue of not less than $52,000,000, basing the estimate on the hypothesis that the entire tax on spirits equals sixty-five cents per gallon. The best consideration I have been able to give this subject has brought me to the conclusion that, after the present law taxing spirits has been brought into complete execution, and such amendments have been made as time and experience may demonstrate to be necessary to perfect the system, it will yield an annual revenue of $60,000,000. In view, therefore, of these probabilities, it is submitted whether it will be wise or expedient for Congress to change its legislation in any essential particular as to the amount or as to the collection of the tax on distilled spirits, until further time shall be given to test the merits of the present law in all of its important provisions.

TOBACCO.

Referring to the comparative statements of receipts for different periods, so far as the same relate to tobacco, I have to say that during the first six months of the fiscal year 1869, the gain on cigars over the corresponding period for the year 1868 was fifty-six per cent. The loss on chewing and smoking tobacco for the same period was fifteen per cent.; the increased revenue from these articles under the law of July 20, 1868, not being realized until after Jan. 1, 1869, while on cigars the appreciation commenced immediately after the passage of the law. The number of cigars returned for taxation during the last seven years is as follows:

1863, at an average tax of $2 37½ per 1,000	199,288,284
1864, at an average tax of $2 37½ per 1,000	492,780,700
1865, at an average tax of $18 20 per 1,000	693,230,989
1866, at a uniform tax of $10 per 1,000	347,443,894
1867, at an average tax of $6 66⅔ per 1,000	483,806,456
1868, at a uniform tax of $5 per 1,000	590,335,052
1869, at a uniform tax of $5 per 1,000	991,535,934

It will be seen that during 1866, when the tax was at a uniform rate of ten dollars per thousand, only 347,443,894 cigars were returned for taxation, while under the present law there were returned for the year 1869 nearly three times the quantity, with the tax at the uniform rate of five dollars per thousand.

The amount of tax collected on cigars for the fiscal year

1869	$4,957,679
1866	3,474,438
Showing an increase of revenue on one article for 1869 over 1866, at half the rate of taxation, of	$1,483,241

TOBACCO STAMPS.

Since assuming the duties of this office much time, labor and expense have been bestowed upon the preparation of suitable stamps for the collection of the tax on tobacco. An entirely new set of stamps has been provided, greatly superior, it is believed, to any internal revenue stamps for tobacco previously issued by the Government. A stamp in serial numbers has been adopted for plug tobacco, adapted for all packages of ten pounds and upward. This stamp is prepared with a stub, and the regulations require, in its use, the name of the collector who sells it, and that of the manufacturer who uses it, to be written thereon, and consists of seven denominations, as follows: ten pounds, fifteen pounds with nine coupons, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, forty and sixty pounds. These stamps have been prepared with as much skill as possible by the engraver, with the view of protecting the Government from imitations. The former stamp for plug tobacco, of ten pounds and upward, is known to have been extensively counterfeited, greatly to the loss of revenue. The stamps for smaller packages of tobacco have also been changed, to prevent, as far as possible, fraudulent imitations. These improvements were found to be necessary, and have thus far aided in protecting the Government to a large extent, though it has not been possible to wholly defeat the practices of counterfeiters.

THE LAW AS TO TOBACCO.

I am of the opinion that it will be unwise to make any material change in the present classification of tobacco for taxation, or in the rate of tax imposed on the different classes. Manufacturers and dealers are rapidly becoming accustomed to the terms and requirements of the law, and it is believed that less objection will be urged to the law as it now stands than to a change to any new system of taxation, collecting the necessary amount of revenue from tobacco, that is likely to be devised. Some few amendments, to improve the efficiency of the law, which have been prepared in this office, may be deemed necessary, and which I shall be ready to communicate, through you, to Congress, when required.

REVENUE STAMPS.

The following table is submitted, showing the net receipts from revenue stamps from March to October inclusive, for the years 1868 and 1869:

	1868.	1869.
March	$1,270,005 00	$1,602,648 28
April	1,468,393 23	1,466,864 23
May	1,230,837 14	1,465,333 30
June	1,125,630 85	1,307,007 23
July	1,095,189 15	1,268,977 61
August	1,133,769 34	1,226,156 84
September	1,165,513 24	1,250,543 74
October	1,367,033 89	1,271,364 92
Total	$9,856,461 84	$10,798,896 15

This shows an increase in revenue from stamps during this six months of nearly $1,000,000. This increase, though considerable, is by no means reckoned satisfactory. It has resulted mainly from the policy of this office in April last, requiring all stamps to be so placed on the instrument of writing as to exhibit the entire face of the stamp, and prohibiting the practice which had obtained extensively of covering the supposed half of one stamp by the attachment of another, when in fact the stamp was cut in two, and one-half used to represent a full stamp in another instance. The gross receipts from stamps for the last fiscal year were $16,420,710. For the current year they are estimated at $17,500,000, but it is believed that this tax ought to yield at least $20,000,000. The British Government collects a much larger sum from the same source, its receipts averaging from 1865 to 1869, inclusive, over $60,000,000 per annum. This fact is frequently stated by public speakers and journals as an evidence of the great defect of our system; and while there is some reason, there is yet more injustice in this strict comparison. The British system is not so well understood in this country as to make a comparison of receipts, merely, fair to us. The one salient point, however, that we fail to collect as much revenue as our system ought to yield, cannot be ignored. The cause of this failure, and the remedy for it, have received as much consideration from me as the increasing labors of this Bureau would permit. One undoubted cause is that parties frequently omit to stamp instruments required to be stamped by law. This is the result of negligence, frequently, and often of design. A remedy for this would be found by invalidating all instruments not stamped according to law, and by making the penalty, though comparatively light, at least twice the stamp duty, and never less than $5 where the omission appeared to be from neglect only, and not design. I am of opinion that the most serious abuse in the evasion of the Stamp laws is the fraudulent second use of stamps after washing and cleansing them from the first official cancellation. Various methods for preventing this practice have been suggested, but none free from difficulty or objection. One plan is the adoption of a mechanical cancellation. Various instruments have been presented for this purpose possessing more or less merit. The objections to this plan are the expense of the instrument to be purchased and used, and the inconvenience to those remote from town and villages, doing little business and requiring few stamps, who would be obliged to provide themselves with a canceling instrument out of proportion to their means and necessities. Another plan is to print stamps with a fugitive ink, so as to render it impossible to remove the cancellation marks without destroying the face and body of the stamp. The favorable and adverse opinions of experts and chemists, as to the practicability of this plan, seem to be about equally divided. It is urged that stamps so printed, when subjected to atmospheric action and exposure to dampness, would be found to deface so readily as to render them frequently worthless to the purchaser. A third plan is to print stamps on a distinctive paper, to be provided by the Treasury Department for all Government stamps, and which, for revenue stamps, is to be enameled and printed in permanent ink, not subject to fade from exposure, but by which the whole face of the stamp would be obliterated by an attempt to wash off the marks of cancellation. While it is doubtful if this last plan is feasible, from the liability of the enameled stamp to break when folded, I am unwilling to express any opinion at present, as between the plans, or in favor of any one of the plans proposed. I would suggest that it be recommended to Congress to authorize the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to send an agent to Europe to examine and become familiar with the stamp systems of other Governments. In this manner alone, and at small expense, this Government can avail itself of the knowledge which science and long experience have furnished to older Governments.

INCOMES FROM INDIVIDUALS.

The total amount collected on the annual list of incomes for 1867 was	$27,417,957
For 1868	23,390,370
For 1869 up to November	25,293,680

This last sum will be increased to an amount over $26,000,000. As this tax expires with the assessment for 1870, it will be for Congress to determine whether we can part entirely with the receipts from this source of revenue; and, if not, whether any substitute can be devised more just and equitable, and less burdensome to taxpayers. If the income from this source cannot be spared from the general receipts, and other objects cannot be found more acceptable as a substitute, it is for Congress to determine whether or not the tax shall be renewed. In considering this question, after determining the total amount which ought to be realized from internal revenue sources, and considering carefully what will be realized by the present system, without resorting to incomes, the question will present itself, whether the entire income tax, as now assessed, shall be revived, or whether it shall be renewed at a less rate of taxation. My opinion is that so long as a large internal revenue is required by the financial necessities of the Government, a portion of that revenue should be collected from incomes. The reasons for this seem apparent and forcible. This tax reaches simply the profits of trade and business, and the increased wealth of individuals from investments. If the tax were paid as these profits and accumulations accrue, it is not believed that it would be thought objectionable, but being required to be paid all at one time, and often after the income has been reduced by the expenses of the taxpayer, or reinvested in business, it seems more onerous, and is more seriously complained against. The objection most frequently and earnestly made against this tax is, that it leads to a system of espionage into private affairs that is not only offensive, but sometimes injurious to individuals. I do not see why this objection may not, with equal force, be urged against all taxes upon personal property. Such taxes cannot be collected without ascertaining the amount of taxable property possessed by the taxpayer. The law imposing a tax upon incomes does nothing more than this, if so much. It simply requires a truthful and honest statement of the actual income of the taxpayer during the preceding year, which can be complied with as easily, and with as little exposure of private affairs, as any other law—national, State or municipal—which seeks to raise revenue from the personal estate of taxpayers. After all, it is but a tax upon the increased wealth of the nation; and when it is understood that Government securities are exempted from taxation, and that the interest on these securities produces a large amount of the incomes of taxpayers, I submit it will be wise to abolish the income tax so long as the labor, industry, and business of the country are directly or indirectly subjected to any considerable taxation. These observations are intended to apply to the questions whether the income tax shall be retained or abolished, and not to the rate of the tax or the manner of its assessment and collection.

SUPERVISORS AND DETECTIVES.

The policy of changing supervisors from one jurisdiction to another has been found to be advantageous. It inspires new zeal and energy in the officers, and frequently relieves them from local embarrassments that tend to diminish their usefulness. This office has proved of great importance to the service, and should always be filled with men of undoubted integrity and capacity, who possess a high order of general business qualifications. The present salary is not sufficient to always command such qualifications, and I venture to recommend the propriety and economy of increasing the salary. The apparent reason for placing the appointment of supervisors where it now rests no longer exists, and is not likely to again occur. I would, therefore, suggest that the law be amended, so that this officer shall be nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate. Detectives, as they are now termed by law, are in fact but the assistants of supervisors. The name has proved of no advantage to the service, is generally regarded as odious, and for this reason many very competent men have been unwilling to accept of the appointment of detective. I am of opinion that the public service would be promoted by changing the name to that of assistant supervisor, leaving the manner of appointment, the tenure of office and compensation as now provided by law.

PREVENTION OF FRAUDS.

The experience of this office has confirmed the opinion I entertained when entering upon its duties as to the only means of preventing frauds and enforcing the Revenue laws. These objects, if accomplished, must be attained through the local officers in each collection district. In this view it was that extraordinary endeavors were made for the selection of proper internal revenue officers, with the incoming of the present Administration. Where the Government has placed efficient and honest assessors and assistants, the taxes are assessed without delay and with reasonable accuracy. The same may be said of the collection of the revenue, where collecting officers of like character are found. With capable and honest gaugers and storekeepers, it is not perceived how there can be any failure to collect the tax on distilled spirits. It is a fact worthy of note that while it is nearly impossible for a distiller to defraud the revenue without the knowledge and privity of either gauger or storekeeper, or of both, the records of this bureau furnish scarcely an instance where one of those officers has disclosed the fraudulent practices of a manufacturer. To reform this branch of the service, a rule has been adopted to appoint assistant-assessors and gaugers on the recommendation of assessors, and storekeepers on the recommendation of collectors. This rule is adhered to, except for special reasons. Circular letters have been addressed to all assessors and collectors enforcing the importance of recommending proper men only for such positions; and when those officers are made to feel that they are responsible for the execution of the laws in their districts, and that their tenure of office, as well as reputation, depends on their success, it is believed that most of the evils and obstructions will be remedied. Certainly, I have more hope of success by securing the aid of honest, capable, and faithful local officers than seems to be warranted in any or all the mechanical devices which have been or can be suggested for the prevention of frauds in the revenue service.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE LAWS NOT UNJUST OR BURDENSOME.

Of the total receipts of internal revenue for the fiscal year, 1869, there were collected from the follwing sources:

Spirits	$45,026 402
Tobacco	23,430,708
Fermented liquors	6,099,879
Incomes and salaries	34,791,856
Stamps	16,420,710
Banks and bankers	3,335,517
Legacies and successions	2,434,593
Schedule A, and passports	912,314
Gas companies	2,113,006
From other sources	25,471,389
Total	$160,039,344

The amount from *other sources* was collected from the gross receipts of railroads, insurance and express companies, from the sales of brokers, dealers and manufacturers, from special taxes, and from penalties and miscellaneous sources. It is estimated that at least ninety per cent. of the entire receipts was collected from a few objects and sources, all of which may be classed as luxuries, or as the accumulated and associated wealth of the country. It is difficult to see how the necessary revenue from internal sources can be obtained with much greater respect for labor, and with more justice to the common industry, than is secured by the present law. It may well be doubted if any considerable portion of the tax can be objected to on principle, or for injuriously interfering with the manufacturer, or being too high. It is the fairest tax, the most equal and least burdensome of any laid on the citizen, for it is a revenue paid in proportion to the free consumption and increasing profits of the people.

I desire to add my opinion that the present system ought, in a short time, if faithfully administered, to yield a revenue not below the following estimate, from the following sources:

Spirits	$60,000,000
Tobacco	35,000,000
Fermented liquors	8,000,000
Incomes, salaries and schedule A	40,000,000
Stamps	20,000,000
Banks and bankers	3,500,000
Legacies and successions	4,000,000
Gas companies	2,500,000
Total	$173,000,000

If these conjectures are well founded, after a brief period the excise tax can be limited to still fewer objects of taxation than at present, and those such as all admit to be the ones that should bear the burden. The realization of these anticipations will enable Congress to sweep away the special or license tax and all others that rest upon the labor, industry, and smaller business transactions of the country.

AMENDMENTS TO THE LAWS.

The practical operation of the revenue laws has suggested to officers of this bureau having charge of the respective branches of the service various amendments, which, if made, will facilitate, it is believed, the collection of the revenue, and secure, in the administration of the laws, a more perfect accomplishment of the intent and purpose of Congress. These amendments do not affect the general system, but look entirely to an explanation of provisions not clear from doubt and ambiguity, and the supplying of some few manifest omissions in the law. After being well considered a synopsis will be prepared, to be used by the Secretary of the Treasury according to his discretion, or to be furnished to Congress, or its committee, as shall be required.

SPIRIT METERS.

The facts preceding and attending the adoption by this office of the instruments known as the Tice meters, as means of measuring the quantity and determining the strength of distilled spirits, with the view of arriving at a correct basis of taxation, and also as means of preventing and detecting frauds, by the process of automotic registration in sealed and otherwise protected safes, have been so fully reported by my predecessor as to render unnecessary any mention of them here. Since first undertaking the discharge of the duties of this office, I have steadily borne in mind the importance of correctly ascertaining the quantity and strength of the spirits distilled at any distillery operating under the laws and regulations governing this branch of domestic industry, to the end that no part of the revenue legitimately derivable from this source might be lost to the Government. Hence, by regulations and instructions, I have endeavored to obtain whatever aid in this direction was to be had from the instruments named above, approved and recommended, as they were, by a committee of distinguished scientific gentlemen, and adopted by my predecessor with the sanction of the Secretary of the Treasury. And it now becomes my duty to say, that while the Tice meters appear to have operated well under circumstances in every respect favorable, under other circumstances, by which they must at all times and in all places be more or less affected, the weight of testimony before me is such that I have been led to doubt their sufficiency for the purposes designed. In consequence of such doubt, and that distilleries might not be subjected to an expense which is represented to be burdensome without the Government attaining thereby a corresponding protection to its revenues accruing from this source, I have recently provided for certain experimental tests with these instruments which will determine their utility, or otherwise, in the light of practical experience. These tests are now under way, and are conducted by persons who, and in a manner which, can hardly fail to bring about satisfactory results, whether favorable to the instrument or not. The results thus anticipated will be made known in a supplemental report at the earliest time practicable after their development.

EXPENSES OF COLLECTING THE REVENUE.

There were paid for expenses incident to the collection of the revenue for 1868		$8,776,814
For 1869	$7,394,395	
Deduct the amount paid to storekeepers, act of July 20, 1868	608,918	
Leaving for this year on the basis of the account for 1868		6,785,477
Decrease in favor of 1869		$1,991,337

By an amendment to the act of July 20, 1868, passed March 4, 1869, the compensation of storekeepers is to be repaid to the Government by the manufacturers of distilled spirits and owners of warehouses. These repayments are found to be difficult to collect, and I am opinion that this mode of paying storekeepers should be abolished at once. Only $175,785 of the amount expended by the Government for this purpose had been repaid on the 30th of June, 1869. The accounts of this bureau do not show precisely the expenses of collecting the revenue for each year, because the amounts charged during each year embrace expenses actually incurred in the preceding year.

The expenses of the bureau for the year 1868 were		$567,214
Deduct the cost of printing stamps, and for rent		150,000
Actual expenses of the bureau for 1868		$417,214
Expenses for the year 1869	$656,395	
Deduct for printing stamps, &c	256,000	
Actual expenses		400,395
Decrease in favor of 1869		$16,819

Prior to the act of July 20, 1868, no stamps for distilled spirits and tobacco were required. This expense has now become an important item.

The commissions allowed on the sale of stamps for 1869 were	$915.217
For 1868	805,638
Increase for 1869	$109,579

These commissions were at the same rate during each year, and the increase is due to the larger sale of stamps during the year 1869.

Report of the Comptroller of the Currency.

The Comptroller of the Currency reports that since his last annual report nine national banks have been organized, of which eight are new associations, and one a conversion from a State bank, making the total number organized up to October, 1869, 1,694; the number in active operation is 1,620. The total amount of notes of all denominations outstanding on the 30th of September, 1869, he gives as $299,789,055; adding to this for fragments of notes outstanding, lost or destroyed, portions of which have been redeemed, $840 45, and the total stands, $299,789,895 45.

The Comptroller regards the present system of bank reports as good. The two evils most complained of under the former system, to wit: previous preparation on the part of the banks, and the opportunity afforded to speculators to manipulate the money market, have been almost entirely done away with. The banks habitually keep themselves in better condition, as a rule are less extended, and have more complete control of their affairs. If they carry out this policy a little more thoroughly, he thinks, they will be less at the mercy of the borrowers, will be better able to protect the legitimate interests of their customers, and better entitled to the fostering care of the Government. On the question of liquidation, it is recommended that Congress should pass an act in one section, unconnected with any other subject, requiring all banks that go in liquidation to deposit legal-tender notes for their outstanding circulation, and take up their bonds deposited with the Treasurer of the United States as security for such circulation, within sixty days from the date of the vote of the shareholders to go into liquidation. As the law now stands, a bank may go into liquidation by a two-thirds vote of the shareholders, and close up its affairs at once; and after a year from the publication of notice to its billholders and creditors, it may deposit with the United States Treasurer legal-tender notes for its outstanding circulation and take up its bonds.

It is further recommended that all taxes imposed on national banks by the United States be made returnable and payable to the Treasurer of the United States, in the same manner that the larger portion of them now are. The Comptroller is of the opinion that the system of special examinations of the national banks by agents of the Government, without previous notice and in a quiet way, has done much to promote their safety and sound management. In quite a large number of cases examinations have brought facts to light that have enabled the Comptroller to interpose in time to save banks from failure. Defalcations have been exposed, and abuses, irregularities and violations of law have been discovered and corrected.

The recommendation contained in his last report, looking to the establishment of an agency in the City of New-York in the interest of the national banks, owned and controlled by them, for the redemption of all their issues and for the transaction of all their business, is again submitted to the consideration of Congress. He argues that it would be the clearing-house for all the bank circulation in the country—the reservoir to which it would flow, and from which it would be distributed again whenever and wherever needed. He thinks the proposed agency, being controlled and managed by the joint banking interests of the country as their own fiscal agent, would necessarily be a highly conservative institution, which would operate as a check upon the speculative tendencies of the times, and exercise a healthful influence upon the interests of trade. The banks would attend to their own business in New-York thus saving the expenses and profits heretofore paid to their correspondents; and they would have the satisfaction of knowing that their reserve funds, upon which so much depends, were not risked in Wall-street speculations, or used in a manner detrimental to the public interests.

On the two kinds of currency in use, the one issued directly by the Government and the other by the banks, the Comptroller reports at length. In his opinion the present currency possesses neither of the requisites to a sound currency: convertibility and elasticity. The notes issued by the national banks are nominally redeemable; and if the legal tender notes were out of the way, would be actually so, and being issued in sympathy with trade would contract and expand in obedience to the law of supply and demand, so that they would also possess the element of elasticity. He concludes that as a currency Government issues are not profitable. As a loan without interest they are equally unprofitable, because they are injurious to the national credit and add enormously to the expenses of the Government. If it is impossible for the Government to comply with the conditions necessary in order to furnish a sound currency, it can at least provide for the withdrawal of its own notes, and prescribe the conditions upon which, and the agencies through which, a better currency may be provided.

The Comptroller asserts that a self-adjusting system of currency is the only one that is adapted to the exigencies of trade, and to the wants of the country; and it is a vital question at this time, whether this result can be reached before the return of specie payments. If possible at all, it is only possible through the agency of national banks. It must be the gradual development of a process which shall absorb legal tenders, and put in their place a paper currency which shall at all times and under all circumstances be exchangeable for coin, either of paper or of gold—a paper currency which shall gradually increase, while the legal tenders for its redemption shall gradually decrease, in such a ratio as a healthy demand for banking facilities may determine. The entire South and many portions of the West are very much in need of the facilities and advantages to be derived from properly organized banking institutions, and their necessities would justify them in deliberately adopting measures to supply their wants, the direct tendency of which would be to hasten the return of specie payments in the manner indicated, to wit, by the increase of bank notes, and the absorption of the legal tender notes. As the former increased the latter would diminish. As lawful money became scarce, its value would be enhanced, and would gradually approximate to par with gold. Thus specie payments may be reached through the agency of the national banks, and by the operation of natural causes. The process will not be rapid or spasmodic, because it will in all its stages, and in all its details, be governed by sound principles and conform to established laws. At the same time, the benefits and advantages of the national banking system would gradually become more equally diffused, until all sections would at length get their just and equal share, apportioned beyond cavil or objection, because regulated by the actual requirements of business.

Fall of Buildings in Brooklyn.

The residents of Brooklyn Heights were suddenly aroused about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon by a rumbling as of thunder, quickly followed by a tremendous crash which appeared to come from toward the river front, and which proved to be the fall of two four-story brick buildings on Furman-street, foot of Cranberry-street. They were the centre buildings of four which were in course of completion. The walls suddenly gave way and they fell forward into Furman-street, a complete wreck. They were owned by MOSES S. BEACH, Esq., and were being built by JAMES RHODES. The loss is estimated at $10,000. Fortunately nobody was injured.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

The First Merchant Vessel Through—Her Wreck in the Red Sea.

SUEZ, Dec. 5.—The bark *Noel*, bound to Bombay, which was the first mercantile vessel to pass through the Suez Canal with a cargo, was wrecked in the Red Sea, eighty-six miles from this port.

SPAIN.

Constitutional Guarantees—A Carlist Chief to be Executed—The Troops Sent to Cuba.

MADRID, Dec. 4.—The constitutional guarantees, which were suspended some time ago as a measure of public safety, have been restored.

MADRID, Dec. 5.—The Carlist Chief POLO has been convicted of treason and sentenced to death. Rumors of a Carlist insurrection continue to circulate. In the Cortes, yesterday, General PRIM stated that since the commencement of the Cuban rebellion fourteen vessels-of-war, including two iron-clads, had sailed for Cuba, transporting nearly 40,000 troops.

FRANCE.

Guizot's Advice to the Corps Legislatif—Return of the Empress—Elections.

PARIS, Dec. 4.—M. GUIZOT has written a letter to a member of the French Corps Legislatif on the political affairs of France. He advises the members to support the parliamentary empire.

PARIS, Dec. 5.—The Empress EUGENIE has arrived in Paris. Elections are being held to-day for Deputies to the Corps Legislatif in the districts where the result was not decided at the last elections. The voting goes on quietly, and the city remains perfectly calm.

ROME.

The Ecumenical Council—Fidelity to the Pope.

PARIS, Dec. 5.—A dispatch from Rome says all the Italian Bishops except five have taken the oath of fidelity to the Pope.

TEXAS.

Election Returns—Result Still Unknown.

GALVESTON, Texas, Dec. 3.—The total vote here foots up 2,175. The count of the canvassers will not be known until to-morrow. REID, a negro, is believed, to have been elected Clerk of the District Court. Austin, Williamson and Bell Counties have gone nearly unanimous for HAMILTON and HAYNES. In Travis County nearly half the white voters remained away from the polls. In this county HAMILTON's majority is about 200.

Nothing has been received from the other counties.

HOUSTON, Texas, Dec. 3.—The total vote of this city is 2,350. Nothing definite is known, but it is believed that DAVIS, the Radical candidate for Governor, has carried Harris County by several hundred majority.

RICHMOND, Texas, Dec. 3.—There is a large Republican majority for DAVIS, for Governor, and for the Radical Congressmen in this county.

The Returns Still Coming in Slowly—Congressmen Believed to be Elected.

GALVESTON, Texas, Dec. 5.—The election returns come in slowly. The best information shows that HAMILTON has carried Bell, McLennan and Williamson Counties by an aggregate majority of about 2,000. DAVIS has carried Brazos, Colleban and Robertson Counties by an aggregate mejority of 517. Partial returns from Harris, Galveston, Travis and Walker Counties give DAVIS small majorities. The indications are that CLARK (Radical) is elected to Congress from the Third District, and HAYNES (Conservative) from the Fourth District. From the meagre returns received it is impossible to say how the State has gone. The telegraph wires are working badly north of Houston, therefore nothing can be obtained from that quarter.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Pacific Railroad Snow Sheds—A Hurricane and Tidal Wave.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 4.—The Central Pacific Railroad has completely rebuilt the snow sheds which were burned near Cisco, and has considerably extended the shedding beyond the old limits. The aggregate shedding is about thirty-five miles in length, and protects the road through the deep snow belt of the Sierras. The bark A. Heaton arrived at Portland, Oregon, on the 2d inst., from New-York. She encountered a hurricane and tidal wave off the river Platte, which detained the ship nearly a month. The captain, mate, and some of the crew, are down with the scurvy.

FIRES.

Mills Burned in Cincinnati—The St. James Hotel, Chicago, Damaged.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 5.—The extensive flooring and planing mill of Messrs. WM. and GEO. CARSON, was burned this morning. Nothing but the brick walls of the extensive three-story building remains standing. The mill was to have been sold by the Sheriff soon. The assignee had sold the stock. The whole property was recently appraised at $31,000. The building had been unoccupied for three months. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. O. D. LITTLE had an insurance of $12,000 in twelve companies on his claim of $21,000 on the premises.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—A fire was discovered this morning in the storeroom of the St. James Hotel, adjoining Crosby's Opera House, but it was extinguished before making much progress. Great excitement was caused by the alarm, and a servant girl jumped from the third story window, breaking both legs and otherwise injuring herself. The clothing house of LEOPOLD MAY, at Omaha, has failed for $40,000.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

BOSTON, Dec. 5.—WILLIAM H. CURTIS, a well-known actor, attached to the Boston stage many years, died yesterday, at the age of 60 years.

AUGUSTA, Me., Dec. 5.—WEBSTER REED, a young unmarried man, was drowned yesterday, while skating at Madison.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 5—CHARLES H. ROGERS, a traveling collector, was found robbed and murdered this morning on a road four miles from this city. He had been shot dead in his buggy and then dragged to the thicket and robbed.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 5.—Twenty English boys from Earl SHAFTESBURY's Reform School, London, arrived to-day, *en route* to Wakefield, Kansas, where an Agricultural College has been established by the English Colony, who have a large tract of land at that point. They will proceed to-morrow, under direction of E. B. BYINGTON, agent of the National Land Company.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 5.—BROWN, who has been on trial here for murdering his wife, at Berea, last Spring, was convicted last evening of murder in the second degree.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 5.—The theatre and the band-quarters of the Ash Barracks, occupied by United States troops, were destroyed by fire last night. The remainder of the barracks was saved with difficulty by the Nashville Fire Department and soldiers.

GENEVA, N. Y., Dec. 5.—Mr. P. J. PETTER died here on Friday. He was highly esteemed in this community.

Ex-President FILLMORE thinks he will be able to attend the International Exposition in St. Petersburg, in accordance with the warmly expressed wish of the late Commercial Convention at Louisville. He, as President of that Convention, appointed two Southern delegates, and at his request, President GRANT will appoint six other delegates, three from the North and three from the South.

CURRENT NOTES.

Some citizens of Massachusetts are moving for separate prisons for women.

A red-cedar hitching post, set in Plymouth, Conn., in 1770, is still serviceable, and apparently will be good for twenty years more.

A Wisconsin farmer has just sold for seventy cents a quantity of wheat for which two years ago he refused $2 10.

A beggar in Hartford, Conn., offered to change a bill on Saturday when a lady told him she had no change.

A woman in Atlanta, Ga., who "partially dislocated her neck" by overturning a safe upon herself in October last, is recovering.

Two colored men, convicted of outraging a young lady, have been sentenced to be hanged in Wilmington, Del., on Friday, Feb. 4.

A State Temperance Convention is to be held in Norwich, Windsor County, Vt., commencing on Wednesday, Dec. 15.

Kentucky has received $2,236,869 from the Government on account of war expenses, and claims $1,850,539 more.

Indiana Democrats delight in calling Hon. D. W. VOORHEES the "Tall Sycamore of the Wabash."

"Drowned while skating" is already beginning to be the heading of many paragraphs in the Northern and Eastern journals.

The Citizens' National Bank at Middletown, Del., was robbed on Thursday night last of $20,000 worth of bonds. The burglars pried open a safe.

The South Carolina House of Representatives, on Thursday, voted down a resolution to raise the United States flag on the Capitol.

The Pittsburg (Penn.) *Commercial* thinks it not improbable that General GEARY will respite Dr. SCHOEPPE, in order that his case may be brought before the Legislature.

Major ANTHONY PORTER, for many years President of the Bank of the State of Georgia, died at his residence in Savannah on Wednesday evening last.

Pittsburg papers complain of the railroad bridge at Steubenville, Ohio, as an obstruction to the navigation of the Ohio River, and a nuisance which ought to be removed.

The directors of the Miller Orphan Asylum in Lynchburg, Va., will commence early in the Spring the erection of the buildings necessary for its accommodation.

Minnesota farmers feed wheat to their hogs, and California farmers Bartlett pears to their cows. There is most excellent authority for both statements.

An idiot boy in St. Joseph, Mo., feeling cold, set fire to his bed. The building was burned; its owner disapproves his method of attempting to warm himself.

A Louisiana planter reports that cane juice, whether impregnated with sulphurous acid gas or not, is a certain and instantaneous extinguisher of ignited petroleum or coal oil.

The Quebec *Mercury* publishes a list of thirty vessels built at that port during 1869. The aggregate tonnage was 24,125 tons. Seventeen other vessels, of 14,825 tonnage in the aggregate, are now on the stocks.

The ship *Commodore Morris*, Captain JACOB A. HOWLAND, which arrived at New-Bedford, Mass., on Friday, took, during an absence of less than nineteen months, 1,000 barrels sperm, and 50 barrels whale oil.

Judge DENT passed through Knoxville, Tenn., on Friday. The *Whig* says he was under the impression that he had been defeated, as "the colored population had been imposed upon," and had cast a large vote for ALCORN.

Mr. LOOMIS, of New-Haven, has presented to the New-Haven Colony Historical Society, a piano manufactured by an Italian firm in London in 1786, and claimed to be the oldest in the United States.

Last April a young man was tried in Ohio on the charge of having murdered his stepfather, and was found guilty. The Court granted a new trial, because one of the jury was not a householder. The second trial took place last week, and the young man was acquitted.

MARSHALL D. CHAPLIN, Esq., whose charred remains were found on Friday in the ruins of the building in Lewiston, Me., in which he had his office, was President of the Lewiston Young Men's Christian Association, a lawyer by profession, and about 32 years of age.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* tells the Californians that they are a very remarkable people; that they go to Ohio for dray horses, when they could raise them in unlimited numbers for themselves; and to Illinois for eggs, because they think the business is too picayunish for a true Californian to follow; while as for butter, it is easier to purchase that which has come two or three thousand miles than to be troubled by the small business of making it.

The Ohio Democratic State Central Committee is to hold a meeting in Columbus on Friday. The Cleveland *Leader* says its object is to devise ways and means to persuade or purchase the Hamilton County members of the Legislature into the Democratic fold, a plan which will meet with an ignominious failure, as the Hamilton County Republicans, though elected on an independent ticket, are true to the party, and will give it their constant and unwavering support.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* says that tobacco is selling in that vicinity at twenty-five cents for entire lots, and that one extensive buyer there predicts a monster "crash" in the next two years, on account of the increase of the supply over the demand. He rates the annual consumption in the whole country at 40,000 cases, exclusive of Virginia and Kentucky raising, done up for plugs. This year's crop he puts at 80,000 cases, and there are 10,000 cases of old tobacco in the country, making 100,000 cases, or 60,000 above the demand.

A boy who was accidentally hit in the forehead by a ball thrown by a schoolmate, in Bristol, R. I., four weeks since, died on Thursday. Although rendered unconscious for a short time by the blow, no serious apprehensions were entertained, and the lad continued to attend school, complaining occasionally of a severe pain in his head. On Tuesday evening he was taken with excruciating pains in the head; convulsions ensued, followed by delirium, which continued about thirty hours, when death ensued.

ERIE AGAIN.

Another Important Order from Judge Murray—Gould and Lane Summoned to Appear on the 10th inst.

Further legal proceedings in the Ramsey-Erie suit have been taken. On the 2d inst. Mr. RAMSEY, through his counsel, Messrs. PECKHAM & TREMAINE, of Albany, asked Judge MURRAY to again summon before him the Erie delinquents, to show cause, on the 10th of December next, at Delhi, Delaware County, at the Chambers of Justice MURRAY, why the several orders of suspension, granted by him, enjoining them from acting as directors, should not continue and remain in full force. In response to the application Judge MURRAY issued an order, of which the following is a copy:

Now, therefore, after hearing N. C. MOAK and R. W. PECKHAM, Jr., Esqrs., of counsel for plaintiff herein, it is ordered that the defendants herein show cause at a Special Term of this Court, to be held at the village of Delhi, at the Chambers of Justice MURRAY, in the County of Delaware, on the 10th day of December, 1869, why the several orders granted by this Court, on the 23d day of November, 1869, suspending the defendants herein, and enjoining them from acting as such directors, should not continue and remain in full force.

It further ordered that the summons, complaint, order of suspension, injunction, order and affidavits in this action, and this order and the papers on which the same is founded, and such other papers as may be served as hereafter directed, be served on JAY GOULD and FREDERICK A. LANE, two of defendants herein, by leaving copies thereof at the respective residences of said JAY GOULD and FREDERICK A. LANE, in the City of New-York with some person of proper age, if admittance to such residences can be obtained, and such proper person found who will receive the same; and if admittance cannot be obtained or any such proper person found who will receive the same, then that such papers be served by affixing the same to the outer or other door of said residences respectively, and by putting other copies thereof, properly folded or enveloped and directed respectively to said JAY GOULD, corner Forty-seventh-street and Fifth-avenue, and FREDERICK A. LANE, No. 1 East Forty-second-street, New-York, into the same Post Office at New-York City, at the same time paying the postage thereon. It is further ordered that the defendants herein show cause at the Special Term above named why the said order and the modifications thereof above set forth, made by Justice BALCOM, should not be vacated and set aside.

It is further ordered that service of a copy of this order and of the papers used in obtaining the same, and of such additional papers as plaintiff may desire to use on the above motions, be served on or before the 6th day of December, 1869.

W. MURRAY, Jr.,
Justice of Supreme Court.

Court Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

The Calendar for this day consists of demurrers only—from 1 to 30 inclusive.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I., AND OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
1235—Rowan vs. Browning.
2105—American Nat. Bank vs. Waggoner, Jr.
2129—Prentiss vs. Stockwell.
893—Fraser vs. Young.
1401—Curtis vs. Hecht.
611—Whittemore vs. Patterson.
1023—Frundy vs. Bowen.
1557—Manning vs. Salls.
1733—Edwards vs. Kentgen.
1517—Hay vs. Hall.
1197—Kink vs. Kelly, Sheriff.

Nos.
1337—Gilbert vs. Burra Copper Co. of Tenn.
1969—Burrell vs. Overacker.
1437—Merriam vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
1999—Keating vs. Bache.
1007—Hoffman vs. Coles.
1831—Davis vs. Norwich and N. Y. Trans. Co.
1805—Brink vs. Republic Fire Ins. Co.
1807—Same vs. The Hanover Fire Ins. Co.
1963—Tallman vs. Cudlipp.

Part II.—Held by Clerke, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
1330—Fisk vs. Sears.
1486—Rosenthal vs. Pecare.
1120—Clark vs. Gardiner.
1434—Miller vs. Haines.
1488—First Nat. Bk. Cincinnati vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
1540—Hatch vs. Tessinger.
1316—Williams vs. Ely.
1524—Gordon vs. Salomon.
1566—Weeks vs. Russell.
1572—Wright vs. Holbrook.
1193—Uhl vs. Minaldi.
498—Howe vs. Warren.

Nos.
564—Baltimore and Cuba Smelting and Mining Co. vs. Holmes, Booth & Hoydens.
1564—Nat. Bk. of America vs. Penistor.
1588—Cady vs. Kelly, Sh'ff.
1209—Wilson vs. Outerbridge.
1534—Matthews vs. Nat. Ex. and Trans. Co.
1418—Allerton vs. Chamberlain.
1522—Lawrence vs. Maxwell.
1546—Judge vs. N. Y. and Albany Prop. Line.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Monell, J.

Nos.
1249—Beck vs. Sindorf.
1189—Mercer vs. Bowles.
1049—Keller vs. Young.
1015—Shaefer vs. O'Brien.
725—Cooper vs. Barrows.
1035—Neff vs. Friedman.
1077—Chapman vs. Douglas.
1003—Howard vs. Smith.
1237—Eten vs. Luyster et al.

Nos.
1227—Prial, adm'x, vs. Central Park, N. Y. and E. R. R. Co.
127—Boyd vs. Pickersgill.
843—Kellogg vs. McNicol et al.
683—The Merchants' Nat. Bank of Baltimore vs Smallwood.
1755—Coun, ex., vs. Coleman.
721—Reed vs. Sun Mutual Ins Co.

Part II.—Held by Fithian, J.

Nos.
1574—Pearce vs. Dry D. R. Mill Co.
1372—Cochrane vs. Faber.
133—Escoffiee vs. Kelly Sheriff, et al.
132—Bowdoin vs. Same.
1342—Schermerhorn vs. Naylor.
2070—Manuf. Nat. Bank of Chicago vs. Bank.
800—Gellar vs. Theiss.

Nos.
1336—Journeay vs. Mechanics' Nat. Bk.
566—Gooden'h Horseshoe Co. vs. Grocers' Fire Ins. Co.
1296—Vincent vs. Bamford.
1308—Breslin vs. Boehm.
1276—Stokes vs. Brown.
1302—Atwood vs. Brett.
1358—Meyers vs Gwyer.
1360—Packer vs. Hecksher.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Curtiss, J.—Calendar called at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
4237—Carhart vs. Schwartz.
4273—King vs. Silber.
4022—Walsh vs. Adams.
4239—Zeller vs. Landsburg.
3993—Lewishon vs. Russell and Irving Manufacturing Co.
4258—Fosch vs. Cohen.
3498—Richaby vs. N. Y. Homeopathic Dispensary.
3970—Binm, Jr., vs. Straus.
3989—Burgess vs. Erb.
4052—Taussey vs. O'Brien.
4078—Carhart vs. Schwartz.
4121—Maloughney vs. Malone.

Nos.
4153—Norris vs. Johnson.
4152—Gibbons vs. Schonfeld
4162—Underhill vs. Banck.
4163—Same vs. Same.
4182—Phillips vs. Dodge.
4180—Wieler vs. Riegelhof.
4192—Watson vs. Kratt.
4221—Odell vs. Libby.
4232—Axford vs. Haines.
4236—George vs. Levy.
4240—Bissell vs. Petit.
4245—Thiers vs. McArthur.
4257—Kline vs. Levy.
4360—Beiser, Jr., vs. Fletsch
4432—Tilton vs. Heinbothem.
4448—Miller vs. Bradley.

Part II.—Held by Alker, J.—Calendar called at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
— —Carbrey vs. Wilson.
3500—Underhill vs. Lord.
— —Wiles vs. Goodfellow.
— —Brown vs. Wood.
3943—King vs. Bennett.
3909—Barrow vs. Hayner.
4066—Roberts vs. O'Thayne
4112—Derr vs. Hanlon.
4217—Feltner vs. Boomer.

Nos.
4247—Elwert vs. Ammermaller.
4250—Vine vs. Davis.
4346—Schrider vs. Nordinscald.
4257—Byrne vs. Jacinter.
4394—Demarest vs. Goldsmith.
4454—Halvland vs. Cronin.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Nos.
1—The People vs. Henry Porter; robbery.
2—The People vs. John Walsh; felony, arson and burglary.
3—The People vs. Louis Mendelson; recovery of stolen goods.
4—The People vs. James Willen; burglary.
5—The People vs. Patrick Sullivan; burglary.
6—The People vs. Owen Fitzpatrick; burglary.
7—The People vs. James Muir; burglary.

Nos.
8—The People vs. Caroline Preston; grand larceny.
9—The People vs. John Howard; grand larceny.
10—The People vs. John H. Trappe and August Suppe, (two cases;) grand larceny.
11—The People vs. Edwin Dusenbery; obtaining goods by false pretences.
12—The People vs. Joseph L. Miner; obtaining goods by false pretences.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 4, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R 112¾
10,000 U.S. 5-20 R.,'65.. 111¾
11,000 U. S.5-20 C., '64 .111¾
3,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new........ 109⅝
10,000 U.S.5-20 C.,'65,n 114¼
30,000 do.............. 114
85,000 U.S.5-20 C.,'67.. 114¼
55,000 do............. 114⅜
55,000 do..........s3 114⅜
25,000 do..........b3 114⅜
30,000 Tenn. St. 6s. n... 45
1,000 do............ 44⅞
12,000 do............ 44⅞
20,000 do............ 44⅞
5,000 do............ 44⅞
25,000 do............ 44
1,000 N. C. St. 6s..... 43
70,000 N. C. St 6s, n. 33
10,000 do........... 32½
8,500 do........... 32¾
65,000 do........... 32¾
20,000 do........... 32⅞
10,000 do........... 32⅞
1,000 Mo. St. 6s....... 91
20,000 La. 6s, Lev. Bds 58¾
10,000 Ala. St. 5s...... 61¾
9,000 N.Y. Cen.6s.'87. 85
2,000 M. So. S.F.Bds. 94½
8,000 do............ 95
1,000 Pac. 7s,Gu'd by State Mo........ 91½
11,000 Cen. Pac. R. R. G. Bds........ 92
10,000 Chic. & R. I. 1st M. Bonds. 101¼
10,000 T. & W.C.C.B. 79½
9,000 N. Y. C. 6s,S.B. 85
15,000 Mil. & St. P. 7 3-10 conv.... 90
313 Manhattan Bank. 143
5 Ninth Nat. Bank. 113½
200 W. U. Tel......... 35
100 Quick. M. Co...... 14½
500 do...bet. call 14½
200 Mariposa Pf....... 15½
50 Pac. Mail......... 51½
30 do............ 51¾
100 do............ 51¾
100 do...bet. call. 51¾
25 do............ 51
10,000 Amer. Gold..... 122¼
5,000 M. & St. P. 8s, 1st M........ 101¾

100 Adams Ex........ 57
100 do............ 57¼
200 do............ 57¼
500 do............ 58
100 Wells-Fargo Ex.. 18¾
500 do............ 18¾
200 do............ 18¾
100 do............ 18
200 Am. M. U. Ex...... 36¾
200 do...bet. call 37
18 do............ 36¾
220 U. S. Ex......... 50
100 N. Y. Cen. & H.R. 89¾
400 do............ 89¾
100 do..........b3 89¾
200 do...bet. call 89¾
400 do............ 90
20,000 N. Y. C. & H. C 81¾
65,100 do............ 81¾
17,344 do...bet. call 80¾
1,400 do............ 81
100,000 do............ 81¼
300 Erie............ 26⅞
200 do............ 27
200 Harlem R.....b30 135
200 do............ 134¾
400 do............ 134¾
1000 Reading......... 99¼
700 Reading, c., bet. c 99
112 Mich. Cen....... 121
200 La. Sh. & M. So. 86¾
100 do..........b10 86¾
100 C., C., Cin. & Ind. 74
600 Chi. & N. W....... 74¾
100 do............ 74¾
300 Chi. & N.W. Pf..... 88¾
100 do..........b30 89¾
200 Chi. & R. I. R..... 107¾
700 do............ 107¾
200 do..........b30 108
100 Mil. & St. P. Pf...c 84¾
100 P., Ft. W. & Chi. Guar......... 86¾
55 do............ 87¾
600 Chi. & Alton...... 146
100 T., W. & W........ 56
13 Morris & Essex R 88
43 Del., L. & W...... 105¾
100 H. & St. Jos. R.. 107
100 Col., C. & I. C. R. 22
150 Dub. & S. C. R. 110
5,000 Col., C.& Ind. C. 1st M......... 74½

SECOND BOARD—12 M.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 R. '62 111¾
15,000 do............. 111¾
13,500 do..........s3 111¾
15,000 U.S.5-20 C.,'62.. 114¾
16,000 U. S. 5-20 R.,'64. 111¾
42,500 U. S. 5-20 C.,'64. 111¾
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R.,'65.. 111¾
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, 112¾
5,500 U.S. 5-20 R.,'65,n 110¾
9,000 U.S.5-20 R.,'67.. 110¾
25,000 U. S. 6s, Cur... 107¾
8,000 U. S.5s,10-40 R. 107

$78,000 U. S. 5-20 C.' 67 83 114¾
21,000 do............. 114¾
60,000 do..........b3 114¾
4,000 U. S. 5-20 R.,'68. 110¾
95,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65, n..........s3 114¾
10,000 do..........b3 114¾
6,500 U. S. 5s. 10-40 C. 108¾
30,000 do..........s3 108¾
2,000 do............. 108¾

SECOND BOARD—1 P.M.

$10,000 Tenn. S. 6s, n. 43
29,000 do............ 42
30,000 do............ 41¾
10,000 do............ 41¾
60,000 do............ 41
11,000 N. Car. St. 6s..... 44
25,000 N. Car. St. 6s.n. 33¾
5,000 do............ 33¾
5,000 Tol., P. & W. 1st East. Div.x.in 78
5,000 Cen. Pacific R. R. Gold Bds.... 92¾
134 Bank New-York. 135
372 Mechanics' Bank. 143
60 Amer. Ex. Bank. 109¾
500 Quick. Min. Co.. 15
100 Pacific Mail...... 51¾
100 do............ 51¾
400 do............ 52
16 West. U. Tel...... 35¾
100 Adams Ex.......... 58
100 Wells-Far. Ex..... 18
17 A. M. U. Ex....... 37
50,000 N.Y. Cen. & H Certificates.... 82¾
17,000 do..bet. call 83
100 Erie Pf........... 26¾
1500 Reading.......... 99¾
100 Michigan Central 120¾
40 do............ 121

100 L. S. & M. So..... 86¾
500 do............ 86¾
39 Clev. & Pitts...... 81¾
50 C., C., Cin. & I.R.. 73¾
50 Chic. & N.W....... 74¾
300 do...bet. call 75
1500 do..........b3 75
500 do...bet. call 75¾
100 Chic & N. W. Pf. 89¾
300 do............ 89¾
800 Chi. & R. I....... 108¾
1100 do............ 108
300 do............ 107¾
100 do..........b30 108¾
300 do..........b60 108¾
100 do..........b60 109
600 Mil. & St. P....... 70
100 Mil. & St. P. Pf... 84¾
200 do............ 84¾
300 do............ 84¾
13 Del., L. & W. R.. 106¾
100 do............ 106
100 Chic. & Alt....... 146¾
400 do............ 146
200 Ohio & Miss....... 25¾
100 do............ 25¾
100 H. & St. J. R. Pf.. 108
20 Dub. & S. C. R... 110¾
100 Canton Co........ 50¾

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

100 Canton Co......... 50¾
200 Mariposa......... 7¾
200 Reading R........ 99
200 do..........b3 99
100 L. S. & M. S...... 86¾
200 Ohio & Miss...b3 25¾
100 do............ 25¾

100 Cumberland....... 25¾
500 Erie............c 26¾
100 do..........b3 26¾
500 Canada Mining b3.1.10
100 do..........b3.1.10
100 Erie..bet. call..s3 26¾
100 do..........b.c 26¾

MONDAY, Dec. 6—A. M.

Our general Trade is now in the last and dullest month of the year, so far as sales of Imported Merchandise and Domestic Commission Goods are concerned. The moderate business doing in these lines, however, is rather ahead of last season. The Export movement continues fairly active here, and quite large from the Southern Cotton ports. The reduced crop estimates and a return to full working time at Manchester have given a decided turn to the Liverpool Cotton market, but this advantage, in currency here, is qualified by the lower premium on Gold. There was a renewal on Saturday of active orders for United States 5-20s and 10-40s to go abroad, and this, with the free supply of Cotton bills from the South, caused the Foreign Exchanges to close easy at 108¾ on London, and f.5.20 ₱ f.5.18¾ on Paris. There was some demand for Gold from the heavy Importers, and the price advanced about 1 ₱ cent. above the minimum sales of the Treasury on Friday, and 1¼ ₱ cent. above the lowest Gold Room sales of the week. The supply from the Treasury this week will be $3,000,000 on Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, a million each day, if bid for at about the present market. The Treasurer of the United States held on Saturday $107,950,000 in Gold, of which $70,669,000 is in the ownership of the Government, and $37,281,000 held to redeem the Gold Notes of the Treasury, of which nearly thirty millions are now in the New-York Banks. The purchases of United States 5-20s for the Sinking Fund this week will be made on Wednesday to the amount of $2,000,000.

The attention of the public this week will centre in the Executive documents to be reported to Congress to-day and to-morrow. These are looked for with unusual interest, as comprising the first annual message of General GRANT and the first formal report of Secretary BOUTWELL. One of the Bureau reports of the Treasury, that of the Comptroller of the National Bank Currency, has already found its way to the public. An advance copy came to us on Saturday, but with the request not to print until Wednesday. As this request has not been respected by our neighbors, we deem it proper to state that the Comptroller recommends free and elastic banking, so far as Circulation is concerned, fully recognizing the rapid growth of the country, the spread of population, an active trade from what was considered the frontier line of the Far West, the Missouri River, when the present system restricted to $300,000,000 was established six years ago, to the Pacific Ocean, and also the reconstruction and revival of trade in the Southern States, which now demands either more banking facilities in the way of circulation, or a redistribution of the present $300,000,000. This recommendation is accompanied by a repetition of the opinion of the Comptroller in favor of the gradual withdrawal of Greenbacks, with which he found little or no sympathy in the Thirty-ninth or Fortieth Congress, and which we believe to be about the last opinion likely to be adopted by the Forty-first Congress assembling to-day.

Money worked steadily through the week, with the exception of a single day, when the Brokers, in a few instances paid 7 ₱ cent. gold interest over night. The present comparative ease is the more notable from the fact that the market was disturbed by several unusual events during the week, such as the further decline in gold on Tuesday to 121¼ ₱ cent., the collection of about $4,000,000 City Taxes, chiefly on the 29th and 30th November, and the declining Greenback average in Bank. The last was partially anticipated, though the report on Saturday afternoon of the extent of the decrease, $2,192,000, was construed unfavorably by some of the operators on the Stock Exchange. It was without influence on the price of Money, and scarcely checked the buoyancy in the Public Funds.

The following notice of the new organization of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, through Old and West Virginia, comes to us from an official source, and from the high character of both the New-York and Virginia parties who have taken hold of the enterprise, and the recent eminent success of the new President as a Railway builder on the Pacific, the facts stated commend themselves to great confidence:

For some time past it has been rumored that negotiations were in progress to secure the completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad to the Ohio River—an enterprise of great national importance, as it will open up a much needed additional, short and favorable trunk line between the great producing regions of the West and the Atlantic coast. At a stockholders' meeting, held at Richmond Nov. 25, 26 and 27, the following Board of Directors was elected, viz.: A. A. Low, William H. Aspinwall, C. P. Huntington, Jonas G. Clark, David Stewart and William B. Hatch, of New York; Pliny Fisk, of Philadelphia; William C. Wickham and Joseph R. Anderson, of Virginia, and John Echols and H. Chester Parsons, of West Virginia. At a meeting of the directors, held in this City for organization, Dec. 1, C. P. HUNTINGTON was chosen President, and WM. C. WICKHAM Vice-President. The fact that the above-named prominent New-York capitalists and business men have, after a deliberate and careful examination of its merits, interested themselves in this enterprise and assumed the management, is a sufficient guarantee not only of its intrinsic value and importance, but of a vigorous, honorable and successful administration and a prosperous result.

The weekly average of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing House of this City for the week ending Saturday last, Dec. 4, compares as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year, to which we add the Specie and Currency balances in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively;

Increase in Loans.......................$557,522
Increase in Specie......................945,643
Decrease in other Legal Tenders.........2,192,616
Decrease in Deposits....................907,255
Decrease in Circulation.................15,370

	Dec. 5, '68.	Dec. 4, '69.	Nov. 27, '69.
National Capital	$74,007,700	$73,035,000	$73,035,000
Local Capital	9,662,500	12,069,898	12,069,898
Total Capital	$83,670,200	$85,104,898	$85,104,898
Loans	259,491,905	253,235,994	252,678,472
Gold and Gold Notes	17,644,264	30,633,539	29,687,896
Other Legal Tenders	59,492,476	45,989,274	48,181,890
Deposits	189,843,817	182,690,149	183,597,395
Circulation	34,254,759	34,140,471	34,155,841
In Sub-Treasury	88,482,011	86,050,874	81,181,305

The Bank statement published to-day exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in the point of lawful Money Security, to the previous statement. The Banks owed:

	Nov. 27, '69.	Dec. 4, '69.	Dec. 5, '68.
On deposit	$183,597,395	$182,690,140	$189,843,817
Circulation	34,155,841	34,140,471	34,254,759
Total	$217,753,236	$216,830,611	$224,098,576
25 ₱ ct. would be.	54,438,309	54,207,652	56,024,644
They held: In Gold and Greenbacks	77,869,786	76,622,813	77,136,740
Excess	$23,431,477	$22,415,161	$21,112,096
Rate for money	7 ₱ cent.	7 ₱ cent.	7 ₱ cent.

The Import entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $5,521,529, against the total entries of $4,899,237 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $4,078,197, against $4,269,207 same week last year. The exports of Specie amount to $190,489, against $286,432 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $1,846,146. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 22,610 bales.

The Gold values of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York since Jan. 1, 1869, are as follows, the figures being official to Nov. 1, and since semi-official from the Custom House—the entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

January	$22,321,251	September	$22,979,489
February	23,944,525	October	17,009,219
March	33,021,622	Nov. 6	4,423,453
April	31,536,364	Nov. 13	4,152,930
May	26,646,394	Nov. 20	3,148,851
June	24,168,103	Nov. 27	4,182,697
July	24,480,106	Dec. 4	5,521,529
August	27,227,207		
Total since Jan. 1			$274,769,070
Against same time, 1868			233,641,017
Increase since Jan. 1			$41,128,053

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York since Jan. 1, 1869, is as follows:

January	$13,153,017	September	$17,226,964
February	10,824,812	October	19,068,255
March	12,588,895	Nov. 3	4,132,157
April	15,409,087	Nov. 10	4,901,510
May	16,076,606	Nov. 17	3,890,927
June	17,219,716	Nov. 24	4,088,188
July	19,082,266	Dec. 1	4,078,197
August	18,624,219		
Total since Jan. 1			$180,365,816
Against same time 1868			152,092,717
Increase since Jan. 1			$28,273,099
Gold Dec. 4, 1869			122¼ ₱ cent.
Gold Dec. 5, 1868			136⅜ ₱ cent.

The exports of Gold and Silver of all descriptions from New-York since Jan. 1, 1869, are as follows:

January	$3,214,380	September	$1,768,171
February	3,322,083	October	2,531,070
March	2,399,969	Nov. 6	640,853
April	1,767,681	Nov. 13	123,221
May	2,812,330	Nov. 20	172,074
June	2,335,531	Nov. 27	161,704
July	6,474,624	Dec. 4	190,489
August	3,027,940		
Total since Jan. 1			$30,536,845
Same time 1868			64,419,125
Decrease since Jan. 1			$33,882,280

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold, and the Interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold at the New-York office of the United States Treasury since Jan. 1, 1869:

Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.	
January	$9,702,415	January	$18,531,453
February	12,179,726	February	1,923,544
March	13,241,405	March	3,698,821
April	10,988,288	April	4,655,460
May	10,084,613	May	13,681,439
June	8,847,240	June	3,131,675
July	10,602,045	July	17,384,482
August	14,319,915	August	1,867,983
September	12,504,325	September	4,358,338
October	11,194,158	October	7,715,080
November	9,190,601	November	9,992,989
Dec. 4	1,102,089	Dec. 4	485,032
Total 1869	$123,735,832	Total 1869	$88,407,134
Total 1868	111,220,321	Total 1868	81,165,517

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

		Dec. 5, '68.
Amer. Gold Coin	123¾@121¼@123¼@122¾	136⅜
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	113¾@112¾@114¾	111¾
Consolidated 5-20s	114¾@113¾@114¾	110¾
U. S. 5 ₱ cents, 10-40s	107¾@106¾@108¾	105¾
N. Y. Central & Hudson	89@86@91@90¾	....
N. Y. Cen. & Hudson Scrip	78¾@72¾@82¾	....
Rock Island	105¾@103¾@108¾@107¾	108
Lake Shore	85¾@83@86¾@85¾	88¾
Northwestern	75¾@71¾@76@74¾	78¾ x d.
Reading	99¾@99	98¾
Northwestern Preferred	89@87@88¾	82¾ x d.
Ohio and Mississippi	26¾@25¾	30¾
Pacific Mail	55@46¾@50¾	116¾
St. Paul Preferred	83¾@84¾	85¾
St. Paul Common	68¾@67¾@70@69¾	65¾
New Tennessee 6s	50¾@41	68¾
New North Carolina 6s	28@33¾	63
Old Virginia 6s	50¾@48@50	57

The previous firmness in the Railway market was further supported on Saturday by a sudden and very decided advance of 1½@2 ₱ cent. on Friday's sales of the Public Funds. The 5-20s of 1867, from 113⅜@113⅝, rose to 114½@114¾ @115@115½ ₱ cent., and most of the other Gold-bearing United States Stocks were firm in proportion. The upward turn in prices was due in part to very favorable quotations by Cable from the other side. At the close of the day the extreme figures were not maintained; but there were no large sums of Bonds offered on the market for cash, while the buying of the day was in a large measure for transmission to Europe.

The sales of Gold were at 122¾@122¼@122¼ @122⅜@122⅞ ₱ cent., the disposition being to some firmness, although Foreign Exchange was dull and Cable transfers on London made as cheap as 109⅜, and 60-day Bills, prime Bankers, at 108¾ ₱ cent. The Treasury sold $1,000,000 Gold during the week, and paid out $981,747 for Gold Interest, as against $1,846,146 received for Customs.

The Banks lose on their averages of the week $2,192,616 in Greenbacks, and gain $945,643 in Gold. Their general line of deposits is down $907,255, and their loans up $557,522. The Money market left off easy at 7 per cent., with exceptions at 6 per cent., on Government security. The Bank return was used with some adverse effect on the Stock Exchange late in the day, to check the buoyancy in the New-York and Western Railways, which had advanced to 91 on New-York Central, to 108¾ on Rhode Island, 70 on St. Paul, Common, and 75¾ on Northwest, Common, and on other descriptions in something like the same proportion. A large business was done in Rock Island and New-York Central stock and scrip. The Southern State Bonds were again lower on Tennessees, the report from Nashville of the proposed reduction of the State taxes, by a vote of the State Senate, contributing to the previous weakness.

The following quotations were finally made as compared with the last prices of Friday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, DEC. 4.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	107⅜	108½
United States 5-20s of 1862	113⅞	114½
United States 5-20s of 1867	113⅝	114⅞
American Gold Coin	122⅜	122⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅞	108¾
New Bonds of Tennessee	45½	41
North Carolina Bonds, new	33	33⅜
Old North Carolinas	41	44
New-York Central and Hudson	89⅛	90⅝
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	80⅛	82⅛
Reading Railroad	99⅛	99
Chicago and Rock Island	107⅛	107¾
Northwestern Common	74¾	74⅞
Northwestern Preferred	89⅛	88⅝
Pacific Mail Company	51⅛	50¾
St. Paul Preferred	84⅛	84⅝
St. Paul Common	68⅞	69⅝
Lake Shore	86¾	85⅝
Erie	27⅛	26¾
Ohio and Mississippi	25⅛	25½

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent., reg., '81	112⅜	5-20, coup., n. i., '65	114⅜
6 ₱ cent., coup., '81	116⅜	5-20, coup., '67	114⅝
5-20, reg., '62	111⅛	5-20, coup., '68	114⅛
5-20, coup., '62	114⅛	10-40, reg	107
5-20, coup., '64	111⅛	10-40, coup	108⅛
5-20, coup., '65	112⅛	6s, currency	107⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, new	41	Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '81	103
Virginia 6s, new	52½	Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '86	103
Georgia 6s	82	Illinois War Loan	103
Georgia 7s, new	94	N. Y. Reg'd B'y L'n	110
North Carolina 6s	43	N. Y. Coup. B'y L'n	109
North Carolina, new	22¾	N. Y. 7s, Can'l L'n, '70	101
South Carolina, new	67	N. Y. 6s, Can'l L'n, '72	101¼
Missouri 6s	90⅞	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '73	101½
Missouri H. & St. Jo. 6s	90	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '74	101¼
Louisiana 6s	65	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '75	101½
Louisiana 6s, Levee	58	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '76	101¼
Louisiana 8s, Levee	70	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '77	101¼
Connecticut 6s	98	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '78	102
Rhode Island 6s	94	N. Y. 5s, C. L., '74	99
Alabama 8s	95		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	85	Gt. West. 2d, '93	77½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	88	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st	70
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	85	Gal. & Chic. Ext	99
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub	85	Chic. & R. I. 1st	101
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	98	Chic., R. I. & Pac	96
Erie 1st M., Ext	95	Morris & Essex 1st	96
Erie 7s, 3d Ind., '83	80	N. J. Cen. 1st	100
Erie 7s, 4th Ind., '80	72½	N. J. Cen. New B	97½
Erie 7s, 5th Ind., '88, x.	67	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d	92
Hud. R. 7s, 1st, '69-70	101	Cleve. & Pitts. Con. S.F.	70
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S.F., '85	102	Cleve. & Pitts. 2d	90
Harlem 1st	96	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d	93
Mich. Cen. 1st, 8s, '82	117	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th	72
Chic., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c., 1st	108	Chic. & Alt. 1st	100
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	91½	Chic. & Alt. Inc	85
Cen. Pacific R	92	Ohio & Miss. 1st	92
Union Pac. 1st B	83½	Ohio & Miss. Cons	81
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '70	116	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	92½
Alt. & T. H. 1st	92	Peninsula R. B.	85
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc	70	Mil. & St. P., 1st 8s	101½
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	100	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10.	89½
Cons. 7 ₱ c., 1st	89½	Mil. & St. P. 1st	90
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	106½	M. & St. P. I. & M., d.	86½
Lack. & West. B	99	Chic. & Gt. East. 1st	74½
Del., L. & W. 1st	99	Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st	74½
Del., L. & W. 2d	92½	Col., Chic. & Ind 2d	67½
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext	88	N. Y. & N. Haven 6s	94
Tol. & Wab. 2d	80	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D.	78
Tol., W. & W. C. C. S. F.	79		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	133	American Exch	109½
Manhattan	148	Bank of the Republic	117
Merchants'	120	Irving	115
Mechanics'	140	Metropolitan	138
Union	120	Nassau	103
America	145	Continental	101
City	210	St. Nicholas	114
Phenix	109	Commonwealth	111¼
North River	95	Importers & Traders'	140
Tradesmen's	150	Park	180
Fulton	150	Manuf's & Merchants'	102
Mechanics & Traders'	120	Central National	109
National	113	Fourth National	104
Merchants' Exch	119	Ninth National	113
Seventh Ward	110	Tenth National	85
State of New-York	107	Eleventh Ward	102
Commerce	122	Oriental	150
Broadway	275	Bank & Brok. Ass'n	100
Ocean	75		

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1869.

General balance yesterday	$87,927,051 44
Gold receipts	944,746 90
Gold payments	1,834,687 36
Gold balance	80,956,948 58
Currency receipts	1,877,223 49
Currency payments	789,624 61
Currency balance	3,179,933 84
General balance	86,050,874 51
Customs	203,000 00
Canceled gold certificates sent to Washington	668,000 00

The difficulties in the Wells-Fargo Express organization were mutually adjusted on Saturday, and all legal proceedings withdrawn.

Under the order of the Supreme Court, Judge DARWIN SMITH, at Rochester, the over due coupons of the Albany and Susquehanna Road will be paid at the Bank of the State of New-York, in this City, on the 8th inst. The Company were abundantly able to pay these coupons promptly when they matured, but the attempt of FISK and GOULD to wrest the Road out of their control, and which was so far temporarily successful, as to tie up the funds of the Company in the hands of a Receiver, prevented such payment.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY LOAN.—Secured by a Land Grant of Three Millions of Acres in Kansas and Colorado, a FIRST MORTGAGE upon the proposed extension of the great Kansas Pacific Railway from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado, and a mortgage upon the road now in successful operation for 437 miles, and *earning more than enough to pay the interest on this new loan.* This loan runs thirty years; pays seven per cent.; Principal and Interest PAYABLE IN GOLD. There is no better investment in the market. For Maps, Pamphlets and Circulars, address DABNEY, MORGAN & Co., No. 53 Exchange-place, and M. K. JESUP & COMP'Y, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

☞ A CHOICE SECURITY.—SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, NEARLY TEN PER CENT. CURRENCY. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD. THESE BONDS CAN BE REGISTERED.

SIX MILLIONS OF DOLLARS PAID-UP STOCK SUBSCRIPTIONS. No bonds issued on road under construction; issue limited to $20,000 per mile of road built and in running order, BEING ONLY ABOUT HALF THE ACTUAL CASH COST. The road is being built with great economy for cash; 150 miles are already completed in the most thorough manner, equipped and running regular trains, and the whole line (over 400 miles) it is expected will be completed within the ensuing year. It is one of the most important roads in the State of New-York. It shortens the route from New-York City to Buffalo 70 miles, and to Oswego 45 miles; it traverses a populous district destitute of other railroad facilities, which must furnish it a large and profitable local business; and it will be completed at an aggregate cost far below that of any competing line. These advantages cannot fail to make it one of the best paying roads leading from the Metropolis, and its First Mortgage Bonds one of the safest securities ever issued. All mortgage bonds issued on Railroads running from the City of New-York are good, and the interest promptly paid, although some of them are mortgaged for more than double the amount per mile that the Midland is. Among the bonds now offering we know of none equal to these. For the investment of trust or other funds there is nothing better; and in exchange for Government Bonds they give a large increase of income, besides capitalizing the premium. They are meeting with rapid sale, and we have been gratified to find that they are taken chiefly by our most conservative and sagacious capitalists in exchange for Government securities. Price par, and accrued interest in currency. Circulars, pamphlets, &c., on hand for distribution.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT BONDS of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company. 7 per cent. gold interest, free of United States taxes. We recommend these bonds as a safe and profitable investment, producing nearly 10 per cent. per annum in currency, and in exchange for 5-20 bonds, yielding an increase of 45 per cent. in net annual income. Present price 96 and interest.
Full particulars furnished by
JAY COOKE & CO.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 4, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	12	Hides, No.	316
Beeswax, pkgs	3	Leather, sides	7,267
Cotton, bales	2,722	Resin, bbls	1,300
Copper, bbls	178	Naphtha, bbls	130
Copper, cakes	83	Petroleum, ref., bbls	2,965
Dried Fruit, pkgs	241	Pork, bbls	112
Eggs, bbls	309	Beef, pkgs	9
Flour, bbls	11,861	Cutmeats, pkgs	455
Meal, bbls	100	Lard, pkgs	148
Wheat, bushels	60,332	Butter, pkgs	2,708
Barley, bushels	9,998	Cheese, pkgs	3,589
Malt, bushels	304	Tallow, pkgs	10
Oats, bushels	17,152	Dressed Hogs, No	420
Beans, bushels	905	Tobacco, hhds	7
Peas, bushels	1,777	Tobacco, bxs. & cs	1,159
B. E. Peas, bags	32	Whisky, bbls	574
B. W. Flour, pkgs	86	Wool, bales	214
Hemp, bales	39	Peanuts, bags	605
Hops, bales	1,015	Oil Cake, pkgs	120

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Tyrian*, for Liverpool—7,391 bushels Wheat, 716 bales Cotton, 312 tierces Beef, 800 bbls. Flour, 74,713 ℔s. Cheese, 300 bbls. Pork, 16,669 ℔s. Bacon, 74,672 ℔s. Tallow, 200 bbls. Oatmeal, 40 pkgs. Brooms, &c.

By the steamer *City of Brussels*, for Liverpool—38 cases Sewing Machines, 924 bbls. Apples, 103 half bbls. Apples, 284 bales Cotton, 66,810 ℔s. Lard, 2 cases Silk, 4 boxes Britannia Ware, 200 boxes Extract Logwood, 419 bales Hops, 113 tierces Beef, 4 cases Hardware, 1 case Silverware, 7,920 bushels Wheat, 8 pkgs. Skins, 55 cases Copper, 251,611 ℔s. Bacon, 35 boxes Bacon, 176,980 ℔s. Cheese, 49 bbls. Pork, 116 pkgs. Machinery, 20,500 ℔s. Grease, 8 boxes Preserves, 11 half bbls. Cranberries, 1 bale Tow, 8,150 ℔s. Hams, 16 Car Wheels, 133 cases Guns.

By the steamer *Columbia*, for Glasgow—25 cases canned Fruit, 335 bales Hops, 2,156 bbls. Flour, 2,400 Staves, 9,500 bushels Peas, 44,400 ℔s. Bacon, 49 cases Sewing Machines, 93 cases Machinery, 24,878 ℔s. Tallow, 86 pkgs. Beef, 60 bbls. Shoe Pegs, 126 tons Logwood, 48 boxes Mutton, 438 bbls. Apples, 15,300 bushels Wheat, 21 tons Hair.

By the brig *Caroline Eddy*, for Palma Majorca—1,927 bbls. Petroleum.

By the steamer *Bellona*, for London—46,000 bushels Wheat, 1 box Steam Pump, 2 boxes Salad Oil, 36 cases Guns, 3 bundles Leather, 6 bales Jeans, 57 cases Hardware, 1,170 bales Hops, 125 bales Cotton, 2 cases manufactured Tobacco, 200 bags Brazil Nuts, 50 half bbls. Cornmeal, 8 bbls. Potatoes, 1 case Clocks, 75 pkgs. Mackerel, 57 pkgs. Dried Apples, 26 cases Tomatoes, 25 cases Oysters, 10 cases Clams, 5 cases Quahogs, 35 pkgs. Cranberries, 8 cases canned Fruit, 10 cases Machinery, 61 bundles Whalebone, 34 cases Hats, 206 cases Sewing Machines, 23 bales Skins, 60 bushels Peas, 64 pkgs. Beans.

By the bark *Ermina*, for Gloucester—27,000 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Undine*, for Rotterdam—2,530 bbls. Resin, 14 cases Oil Peppermint, 925 boxes Extract Logwood, 182 bales Cotton, 460 gallons Sperm Oil, 85 bbls. Turpentine, 4 cases Fruit, 320 cases Extract Quercitron, 30 pkgs. Agricultural Implements, 237 logs Black Walnut, 100 bags Senaga Root, 42 hhds. Tobacco, 17 pkgs. Hardware, 6 hhds. Bark, 200 logs Cedar Wood, 14,910 Staves, 6 bbls. Pearl Ashes, 692 ℔s. Beeswax.

ASHES—Have been sparingly sought after at former prices. Pots, $7 37½@$7 62½; Pearls, $9@$9 25 ₱ 100 ℔s.

COAL—The Pennsylvania Coal Company announce an important reduction in their wholesale and retail prices of Pittston Coal. The wholesale prices at the Company's yards in New-York and Brooklyn are as follows: Lump, $6 10; Steamer, $6 25; Grate, $6 50; Egg, $6 50; Chestnut, $6, ₱ ton of 2,000 ℔s., adding actual cost of cartage when delivered by Company's carts. And the retail prices are as follows: Stove, $8; Grate and Egg, $7 50; Chestnut, $7 ₱ ton of 2,000 ℔s., delivered from yard.

COFFEE—Has been dull but steady, including Java, 22c.@23½c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@20½c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18½c.; Rio, 8½c.@12¾c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 16c.@16½c.; Singapore, 20c.@22½c.; Costa Rica, 14½c.@18½c.; Manila, 16c.@18c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 16c.@18½c.; San Domingo, in bond, 19c., gold, ₱ ℔.

COTTON—Has been quiet and rather heavy. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,121 bales, (of which 346 bales were to arrive,) including 701 bales to shippers, 1,162 bales to spinners, 68 bales to speculators, and 200 bales in transit. Also 1,700 bales for forward delivery, including 400 bales, basis Low Middling, January, 24¼c.@24¼c.; 500 bales, basis Low Middling, February, 24¼c.@24¼c.@24¼c.; 200 bales, basis Low Middling, March, 25c.; 100 bales, average Middling, February, 25¼c.; 100 bales, average Low Middling, March, 25c.; 400 bales basis Low Middling, free on board at New-Providence, on private terms. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA, in their circular of this morning, notice the movements in this market during the week thus: "Our market for the week has been irregular, closing dull at ¼c. ₱ ℔. decline from quotations of Saturday. The total sales for the week have been 19,187 bales, including 8,739 bales to exporters, 5,540 bales to spinners, 2,060 bales to speculators, and 2,838 bales in transit. There is an increased amount of Cotton offering, and holders continue free sellers of Cotton to arrive. The sales for future delivery, on basis Low Middling, have been: For November, 925 bales at 24¾c.@25c.; for December, 3,275 bales at 24½c.@24¾c.; for January, 1,400 bales at 24½c.@24¾c.; for February, 1,400 bales at 24¾c.@24¾c.; for March, 3,225 bales at 24¾c.@25¼c.; for April, 400 bales at 25¼c.@25½c.; and 955 bales free on board at New-Orleans, for December, at 23¾c.@24¼c.; 500 bales free on board at Charleston, for December, at 23¾c., and 300 bales free on board at Savannah, for March, at 24¾c. Receipts at the ports continue heavy, and there is no disposition to decrease former estimates of the amount of the crop. The exports from this port for the week have been: To Liverpool, 10,845 bales; to Hamburg, 845 bales; to Bremen, 1,181 bales; to Havre, 464 bales; to Genoa, 730 bales; to Rotterdam, 182 bales. Total, 14,247 bales. The exports from all ports for the week have been: To Liverpool, 47,965 bales; to the Continent, 19,713 bales. Total, 67,678 bales."

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	24
Good Ordinary	24⅛	24⅛	24⅝	24⅞
Low Middling	24½	24¾	25	25¼
Middling	25	25¼	25½	25¾

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	20,273
Receipts last week	20,057
Receipts the preceding week	22,402
Receipts since Sept. 1	237,399
Receipts since Jan. 1	590,027
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	638,720
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	636,866
Export clearances since our last	1,307
Exports since Sept. 1	109,525
Exports since Jan. 1	294,128
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,479
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1869	338,557
Estimated stock here	24,500

Movements of Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts from Sept. 1 to latest dates	877,850
Receipts same time in 1868-69	705,000
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	2,200,557
Receipts at all ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Exports from Sept. 1 to latest dates	439,500
Exports same time in 1868-9	336,750
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1869	1,447,643
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,558,787
Estimated stock at the ports, latest dates	277,750
Estimated stock at ports, same time in 1868	226,350
Estimated stock, Sept. 1, 1869	11,000
Estimated stock, Aug. 31, 1868	36,130
Crop of 1868-9	2,000,557
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,835
Crop of 1866-67	1,951,286

Messrs. EASTON & CO. supply the annexed statistics of the Cotton movement of the season thus far:

Received by Telegraph Friday Evening.

	Receipts.	Stock.	Exports to Great Britain.	Exports to Continent.
New Orleans	32,701	104,733	16,982	8,474
Mobile	13,553	42,658	9,702	1,859
Galveston	8,992	35,512	4,198	....
Florida	423			
Savannah	19,225	45,187	6,250	3,321
Charleston	8,840	14,890	5,888	1,188
New York	10,168	21,787	10,845	3,402
Boston, Phil. and Balt.	5,865	13,000	....	1,470
Total this week	99,767	277,767	53,965	19,714
Previously reported	778,075	....	233,078	141,666
Total since Sept. 1, '69	877,842	277,767	287,043	161,380
Same time last year	705,014	226,364	186,322	150,445

The receipts and exports of Cotton at the shipping ports in each week since Sept. 1, and for the corresponding weeks of the last two Cotton years have been as follows:

For the week ending	1867-68. Rec'ts.	1867-68. Ex'ts.	1868-69. Rec'ts.	1868-69. Ex'ts.	1869-70. Rec'ts.	1869-70. Ex'ts.
Sept. 5, bales	4,523	1,268	4,150	2,560	3,432	1,353
Sept. 12, bales	5,960	2,378	11,382	1,375	11,206	1,236
Sept. 19, bales	8,170	1,846	19,673	2,081	28,306	1,337
Sept. 26, bales	12,826	1,433	29,311	4,702	48,341	4,379
Oct. 3, bales	18,073	1,414	34,799	8,874	54,628	9,813
Oct. 10, bales	24,064	2,556	44,008	16,846	59,320	20,506
Oct. 17, bales	31,714	5,691	52,522	10,647	67,555	34,916
Oct. 24, bales	34,040	12,259	57,603	14,597	77,383	34,953
Oct. 31, bales	45,396	7,891	66,471	30,101	76,318	51,269
Nov. 7, bales	61,597	39,076	74,256	36,159	95,266	35,989
Nov. 14, bales	59,445	30,032	73,360	45,272	93,045	55,868
Nov. 21, bales	78,238	27,195	72,648	48,233	80,036	46,808
Nov. 28, bales	84,872	44,216	74,849	51,310	85,239	69,727
Dec. 5, bales	76,746	55,366	89,923	64,010	99,767	73,679

Statistical Position

	1869.	1868.
Stock in Liverpool	335,000	367,360
Afloat from India	71,000	96,000
Afloat from America	139,000	78,000
Stock in London	98,500	126,700
Afloat for London	82,000	81,000
Stock in Havre	71,999	45,407
Afloat for Havre	36,712	33,587
Stock in Bremen	2,941	7,089
Afloat for Bremen	5,429	2,951
Stock in United States ports	277,767	226,364
Stock in the interior towns	62,777	50,589
Total	1,183,125	1,115,047
Increase in visible supply		68,078

Stock of Cotton held by Manchester spinners at the mills now, 110,000 bales; same time 1868, 135,000 bales. Middling Orleans now, 12⅛d.@12¼d.; then, 11½d.

Stocks in the Interior Towns, Nov. 26.

	1869.	1868.
Augusta and Hamburg, Ga	12,339	6,858
Columbus, Ga	8,675	8,559
Macon, Ga	13,374	10,549
Selma, Ala	5,813	3,110
Montgomery, Ala	12,907	8,613
Memphis, Tenn	8,183	11,219
Nashville, Tenn	1,466	1,681
Total	62,777	50,589

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair supply and light demand at drooping prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 11,650 bbls., in lots, including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $4 55@$5; very inferior to good Extra State at $5 35@$5 70; good to choice Spring Wheat Extra State at $5 70@$6 20, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Ohio at $5 35@$5 70 ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$4 55@$5 00
Extra State	5 35@ 6 20
Extra Illinois, Indiana, &c	5 10@ 7 50
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 35@ 5 70
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 75@ 7 50
Extra Genesee	6 20@ 7 50
Poor to Fancy Extra Missouri	6 10@ 9 50

Southern Flour has been in less request at about previous rates. Sales have been reported of 600 bbls., in lots, at from $5 55@$6 20 for poor to fair Ordinary, and $6 20@$10 for fair Ordinary to very choice Extra, ₱ bbl. California Flour continues nominal. Rye Flour continues in moderate request at $4 60@$5 90 for inferior to very choice, ₱ bbl.; sales 200 bbls. Cornmeal is in slack demand at $4 60@$5 for Western; $4 80@$4 75 for Jersey; $5@$5 25 for Southern; $5 10@$5 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 350 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is inactive at $3@$3 62½ ₱ 100 ℔s.

GRAIN—Wheat has attracted less attention, but has been held with much firmness, on a reduced offering of really desirable lots of both Spring and Winter. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 117,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 50@$1 55; Red and Amber Western, inferior to choice, at from $1 25 @$1 38, chiefly at $1 37, for Prime Amber; No. 1 Spring, $1 35@$1 36½ for small lots; No. 2 Spring at $1 28@$1 31; No. 3 Spring at $1 20@$1 21; White Genesee at $1 60@$1 62½; Red and Amber State at $1 35@ $1 38 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in limited demand and quoted heavy. Sales have been reported since our last of 47,500 bushels, in lots, at $1 05@$1 09 for damaged and heated New Mixed Western, $1 10@ $1 12 for fair to choice Mixed Western, closing at about $1 12 for Prime, $1 12@$1 14 for White and Yellow Western, $1 03@$1 08 for damp to prime new crop Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye continues dull and heavy at $1 02@$1 05 for Western, and $1 10@$1 15 for State, ₱ bushel; sales 2,700 bushels. Barley has been in good demand and quoted firm; sales have been reported of about 33,500 bushels at $1 04@$1 08 for two-rowed State; $1 11@$1 15 for four-rowed State, and $1 25@$1 28 for Canada West, ₱ bushel. Barley Malt continues dull at $1 20@$1 40 ₱ bushel. Oats have been moderately inquired for, and quoted firm. Sales have been reported since our last of 48,000 bushels, in lots, at 63c.@66c., from depot and delivered, for heated to Choice Western; 65c.@66c. for Fair to Prime State; 57½c.@62½c. for Jersey and Southern ₱ bushel. The export clearances reported since our last have been 800 bbls. Flour, and 15,311 bushels Wheat for Liverpool; 2,156 bbls. Flour, 15,300 bushels Wheat, and 9,500 bushels Peas for Glasgow; 46,000 bushels Wheat for London, and 28,000 bushels Wheat for Gloucester. The Albany *Argus* says: "The boats which passed Fultonville, between noon on Thursday and noon on Friday, covered 6 loads of Wheat, 11 of Lumber, 5 of Salt, 4 each of Flour and Barley, 3 each of Rye, Staves and Coal, 2 each of Peas and Oats, and 1 each of Corn, Stone, Mixed and Shipstuffs.

List of boats which passed Fultonville, during 24 hours prior to 1:30 A. M. Dec. 3. 1869:

Flour—Mohawk, Rochester; Almyra, Buffalo; A. H. Smith, Medina; Jax Noxon, Buffalo.

Wheat—Frank Williams, Buffalo; David Fales, Buffalo; Carrie King, Buffalo; Lieutenant-General Grant, Buffalo; E. Rockwell, Penn Yan; James D. Morgan, Penn Yan.

Rye—Fred. Delano, Oswego; E. A. Gilbert, Oswego; Ogdensburg, Utica.

Salt—J. McConnell, Salina; Pride of the West, Salina; Corey Hunt, Salina; S. B. Wyant, Salina; T. F. Perry, Syracuse.

Lumber—J. R. Niles, Buffalo; Alexander, Buffalo; H. C. Kruse, Buffalo; James D. Sawyer, Syracuse; J. J. Freeman, Buffalo; W. C. Lawrence, Buffalo; Spy, Corning; Seth L. King, Buffalo; Burnside, Oswego; Ann Eliza, Corning.

Barley—Irving Merry, Oswego; W. S. Mallett, Geneva; S. D. Gibson, Oswego.

Stone—W. C. Wells, Buffalo.

Mixed—George A. Brunt, Oswego.

Staves—Union Flag, Buffalo; James Vrooman, Buffalo; William B. Hoyt, Buffalo.

Peas—M. Bush, Oswego; George A. Teeter, Buffalo.

Oats—Rodney, Geneva; Midway, Buffalo.

Coal—S. T. Hayt, Watkins; C. A. Pool, Utica; M. Kane, Geneva.

Shipstuff—Buffalo, of Buffalo.

Barley Malt—Allan Monroe, Syracuse."

HAY—Bale Hay has been in pretty fair demand at from 65c.@70c. for shipping, and 80c.@$1 15 for local use, ₱ 100 ℔s. Straw is in moderate request at 70c.@ $1 05 for Short and Long, ₱ 100 ℔s.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 46,703 Hides and 73 bales do.; sales, 72,000 Hides and 50 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. DAY & Co.: 15,950 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21½@23 ℔s., 22¾c. @23c., gold, usual selection; 2,650 Dry Buenos Ayres, part to arrive, 22½@25 ℔s., 22¾c.@23c., gold, usual selection; 900 Dry Buenos Ayres, seconds, 22 ℔s., 20¼c.; 6,759 Dry Entre Rios, 22½ ℔s., 22¾c., gold, usual selection; 4,650 Dry Corrientes, 22@23 ℔s., private terms; 6,750 Montevideo, to arrive, 22¼ ℔s., 22¼c., gold, usual selection; 350 Dry Montevideo, Kips, 11 ℔s., private terms; 9,300 Dry Rio Grande, 20@21 ℔s., 22c.@22½c., gold, usual selection; 1,000 Dry Rio Grande, seconds, 21½ ℔s., private terms; 1,600 Dry Rio Grande, Kips, 13 ℔s., private terms; 3,150 Dry Bogota, 20@22¾ ℔s., private terms; 2,000 Dry Central American, 20 ℔s., 18c.@18¾c., gold, as they run; 2,950 Dry Vera Cruz, 17½@18 ℔s., private terms; 500 Dry Port-au-Platte, 17 ℔s., private terms; 200 Dry Mexican, 20 ℔s., 21c.; 1,000 Dry Mexican Kips, 11 ℔s., 23c.; 200 Dry West India, 17 ℔s., private terms; 3,400 Dry Texas, 20@ 22 ℔s., private terms; 250 Dry Salted Maranham, private terms; 550 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres, 50 ℔s., private terms; 750 Wet Salted California, 50 ℔s., private terms; 1,450 Wet Salted Para, 40 ℔s., 11c.; 2,500 Wet Salted Texas, 65 ℔s., 11c.@11½c.; 2,900 City Slaughters, 70@75 ℔s., 11@11¼c.; 50 bales Calcutta Buffalo, private terms. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 68,200 Hides and 700 bales, (same time last year 40,000—year before, 140,600,) as follows: 33,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, Corrientes, &c., 500 Dry Montevideo, 2,000 Dry Rio Grande, 2,000 Dry California, 4,000 Dry Central American, 1,500 Dry Bogota and Savanilla, 700 Dry Havana, 3,900 Dry Sierra Leone, 1,000 Dry Zanzibar, 4,000 Dry and Salted Mexican, 6,000 Dry and Salted Texas, 2,000 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres, 5,600 Wet Salted Rio Grande, 2,000 Wet Salted California, 700 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

HOPS—Have attracted less attention at drooping rates. We quote: New-York at 20c.@28c.; Eastern, 16c.@23c.; Ohio, 15c.@22c.; Michigan, 15c.@22c.; Wisconsin, 18c.@25c.; Yearlings, 6c.@10c.; Old Olds, 2c.@ 8c. ₱ ℔. Receipts to-day, 1,015 bales; exports, 2,974 bales.

LEATHER—Sole has been offered rather more freely, and has been moderately sought after at about previous quotations. The day's receipts have been 7,267 sides.

MOLASSES—Has been dull and nominally unchanged in price. We quote: New crop Porto Rico at 45c.@70c.; Cuba at 30c.@50c.; English Islands at 45c.@ 60c.; New-Orleans at 65c.@80c. ₱ gallon, and in detail thus:

	Per gallon.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	30c.@34c.
Cuba, Clayed	32c.@40c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	40c.@46c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	45c.@50c.
Porto Rico	45c.@70c.
English Islands	45c.@60c.
New-Orleans	65c.@80c.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been very quiet within our former range; 500 bbls. Strained were sold at $2 05 ₱ 280 ℔s. The receipts were 1,300 bbls.; exports, 2,530 bbls. Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. Spirits Turpentine has been in very limited request at about previous figures. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 43½c.@45½c. ₱ gallon; Crude, $3 45@$3 50; Resin, $2@$9 ₱ 280 ℔s., the latter for choice White; Tar, $2 50@$2 90; Pitch, $2 50@$2 62½ ₱ bbl.

OILS—Have been quoted about steady, but have been inactive. We quote: Crude Whale at 80c.@93c. for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale at $1 05 @$1 08; Crude Sperm at $1 05; Unbleached Sperm at $1 85; Bleached Sperm at $1 90; Lard Oil at $1 55@ $1 65; Red Oil at 80c.@93c.; Linseed Oil at 90c.@93c., in casks and barrels; Olive Oil at $1 45@$1 47½; Menhaden, 67c.@68c.; Spermaceti, 44c.

PETROLEUM—Business was quite dull to-day. The Brokers' Association held another meeting this afternoon. The proceedings were of a routine character, and of no public interest. Crude continues in limited demand within a range of from 18½c.@19c. in bulk, at 24½c.@25c. in shipping order here, 24c. in shipping order in Philadelphia, and 14c.@16c. in bulk at Pittsburg, various deliveries, ₱ gallon. No receipts of Crude were reported here; at Philadelphia, 580 bbls. arrived. Refined Oil has been quoted a shade firmer, but has been inactive, sales having been reported here of only 2,000 bbls. Standard White, for December delivery, at 32¼c.@32¾c., and at Philadelphia, 1,500 bbls. do., for December, at 32½c.@32¾c. ₱ gallon. At Pittsburg the prevalent quotations for Standard White were 31½c. for immediate delivery; 32¼c.@32¾c. for December and January, ₱ gallon. The receipts of Refined here were 2,965 bbls.; at Philadelphia, 1,900 bbls. Standard White, in cases, is dull at about 38c.@38½c., and Prime White at 38½c.@39c. ₱ gallon. Naphtha rules quiet, at 10¾c.@11½c., in bbls., and 16½c.@17c., in cases, ₱ gallon. There were 130 bbls. received.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in less demand and quoted heavy, particularly for forward delivery. Sales have been reported since our last of 300 bbls., in lots, at $33@$33 25, chiefly $33 25, for Old Western Mess; $32 25@$32 75 for New Western and City Mess; $27@$30 for Old and New Western and City Prime Mess, and $23 50@$27 for Old and New Prime to Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. For January and February delivery, New Mess was available at $31 75@$32 ₱ bbl., but was not in request at even these reduced figures. Dressed Hogs continue in fair request at from 13¼c.@13½c. for Western, and 13½c.@13¾c. for City, ₱ ℔. Cutmeats continue in light demand at unchanged rates. Sales have been confined to equal to 50 packages, part to arrive, at 12c.@13c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Shoulders; 16c.@18c., chiefly at 17c.@17½c., for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams. Bacon rules quiet, but firm; sales have been reported of small lots of City at 17¼c. @17½c. ₱ ℔. Lard has been in limited demand at reduced prices. Sales have been confined to 350 tierces and bbls., in lots, at 18½c.@19¾c. for No. 1 to very choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 19c.@ 19¼c. for City, and 19c.@19½c. for good to prime Steam, ₱ ℔. Also, 250 tierces prime Steam, seller February, on private terms. Beef has been in fair request and steady. Sales have been reported of 175 bbls., in lots, at $8@$13 for Plain Mess, $12 50@$17 50 for Extra Mess, and $3 50@$5 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef. Tierce Beef is in more demand, including New Prime Mess, within a range of from $25 50@$28, and India Mess at $29@$31 50 ₱ tierce; sales 250 tierces. Beef Hams are in moderate demand at from $15@$21 for Old, and $30@$32 50 for New ₱ bbl.; sales 120 bbls. Butter is quoted about steady, but is inactive. We quote: State, common to prime, at 35c.@43c.; fancy, 43c.@47c., and Western, inferior to prime, 20c.@35c. ₱ ℔.; the receipts to-day were 2,708 pkgs. Cheese had been in light demand at from 10c. @18c., as the extremes, for very common to fancy Factory; the receipts of the day were 3,889 boxes.

SUGARS—Raw have been in rather better demand and steadier in price. Sales have been reported of 869 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico and Demerara at from 10⅜c.@ 12⅛c.; 325 boxes Havana, part at 11⅛c. ₱ ℔. We quote: Fair to good refining grades of Cuba at 10⅞c. @11⅛c.; fair to very good grocery grades at from 11⅛c. @11⅝c.; very good to choice do. at 11⅞c.@12⅛c. ₱ ℔. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 11⅛c.@12⅛c. ₱ ℔. No. 12 Box Sugar, 11⅛c.@11⅝c. ₱ ℔. Refined Sugars have been in very moderate demand and quoted cheaper at from 13⅞c.@15⅛c., as the extremes. ₱ ℔. Messrs. R. L. & A. STUART now quote their Refined Sugars thus: Best Crushed Sugar at 15⅛c.; Granulated, 15⅛c.; Ground, 15c.; White, A, 14⅛c., and Yellow, 13⅛c., cash, ₱ ℔.

TALLOW, &C.—Sales have been reported of 75,000 ℔s. Tallow at 10c.@10⅛c.; also, 38,000 ℔s. Stearine at 17c.@18⅛c., and 27,500 ℔s. Grease at 8c.@13⅛c. ₱ ℔.

WHISKY—Has been in good demand at firmer rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 625 bbls., in lots, at $1 04@$1 05¼, nearly all at $1 05@ $1 05¼ ₱ gallon. The receipts were 574 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Have been dull since our last at about former rates. For Liverpool, there were taken, by steamer, 450 bales Cotton at ⅜d.@5-16d. ₱ ℔.; 1,600 bbls. Flour at 2s. ₱ bbl.; and 23,000 bushels Wheat at 5d. ₱ bushel. For London, 500 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 2s. 3d. ₱ bbl.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For building sewers in One Hundred and Twenty-second and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets, between Third and Fourth avenues.

Second—For laying Belgian pavement in Lewis-street, from Houston to Eighth-street, and in Eighth-street from Lewis-street to Avenue D.

Third—For laying Belgian pavement in Prince-street, from Broadway to the Bowery.

Fourth—For regulating and grading, setting curb and gutter stones and flagging in Fifty-fifth-street, from Fourth to Fifth-avenue.

Fifth—For flagging and reflagging Fifty-second-street, from Sixth to Seventh-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on:

First—Both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-second and one Hundred and Twenty-third streets, between Third and Fourth avenues, and the easterly side of Fourth-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-second and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets.

Second—Both sides of Lewis-street, from Houston to Eighth-street, and both sides of Eighth-street, from Lewis-street to Avenue D, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Third—Both sides of Prince-street, from Broadway to the Bowery, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Fourth—Both sides of Fifty-fifth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.

Fifth—Both sides of Fifty-second-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to Emanuel B. Hart, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 19 Chatham-street, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

EMANUEL B. HART,
RICHARD TWEED,
THOMAS B. ASTEN,
RICHARD M. HENRY,
} Board of Assessors.

Office Board of Assessors, New-York, Nov. 25, 1869.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved and unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For laying Belgian pavement in Coenties-slip, from Pearl to South streets.

Second—For laying Belgian pavement in Thirty-first-street, from Second to Lexington avenues.

Third—For building sewers in One Hundred and Fifteenth, and One Hundred and Sixteenth, and One Hundred and Seventeenth streets, from Third to Fourth avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on—

First—Both sides of Coenties-slip, from Pearl to South streets, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Second—Both sides of Thirty-first-street, from Second to Lexington avenues, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Third—Both sides of One Hundred and Fifteenth, One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth streets, from Third to Fourth avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to Emanuel B. Hart, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 19 Chatham-street, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

EMANUEL B. HART,
RICHARD TWEED,
THOMAS B. ASTEN,
RICHARD M. HENRY,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1869.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL APPLY to the Board of Excise on the 25th day of December, 1869, for a license to sell strong and spirituous liquors, wines, ale and beer, at No. 209 3d-st., New-York.
E. MANHEIMER & CO.

PROPOSALS.

SUPPLIES FOR THE U. S. NAVY.

OFFICE OF PURCHASING AND DISBURSING
PAYMASTER U. S. NAVY, NO. 29 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1869

Proposals, sealed and indorsed on envelope "BIDS FOR SUPPLIES ADVERTISED 6TH DECEMBER," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., the 9th inst., for the following supplies of the best quality, to be delivered free of expense at the Navy Yard, New-York, viz.:

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.
25 Chesterman's metallic tape lines, 100 feet; 300 wooden hanks, assorted sizes; 36 pair pinchers, flat nozzle, and 100 pieces of mattress binding, blue and white check, 12 yards to the piece.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.
5,000 ℔s. whiting; 2,000 ℔s. red lead, dry; 1,000 ℔s. yellow ochre; 120 gallons Demar varnish; 120 gallons brown japan; 300 ℔s. patent dryer; 600 gallons S. Turpentine, and 500 ℔s. Russia iron. (14 ℔s. to sheet.)

Bidders are referred to the respective officers in charge at the Navy Yard for further information, and will state in their proposals the date within which they will fill requisitions, if awarded to them.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, and to award each article or item separate, as may be most to its interest. Blank forms (which must in all respects be duly conformed to) will be furnished as usual at this office, and bids opened at the hour named, when parties interested are invited to be present.

J. C. ELDREDGE,
Paymaster U. S. Navy.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE BUSINESS OF LOCKWOOD & CO., bankers and brokers, will be continued by the undersigned under the same firm name, JAMES H. BENEDICT retiring.

LE GRAND LOCKWOOD,
LUCAS J. VAN BOSKERCK,
LE GRAND LOCKWOOD, JR.,
WILLISTON B. LOCKWOOD,
THOMAS R. CAPEN,
JAMES S. WELLS.

The outstanding business of the late firm will be settled by LE GRAND LOCKWOOD.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1869.

FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE.

First-class FURNITURE, in parlor, library and chamber suites of newest styles.
Our entire stock warranted.
BOHNENCAMP & SOSSAU,
MANUFACTURERS,
No. 924 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., New-York.
Orders from the country promptly attended to.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250.
T. B. STEWART & CO.,
No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

S. KLABER, NO. 52 1ST-AV., NEAR 3D-st., offers for six weeks more, marble mantels and headstones below cost, before removing to his new factory.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANtels, &c.—The largest stock of the latest design on hand, ready to ship or to put up at a few hours' notice. A. KLABER, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE JEWELRY STORE NO. 362 Bowery, the stock, fixtures and lease; one of the oldest and best locations in the City; will be sold at a bargain to a responsible party. For particulars inquire in the store, No. 362 Bowery.

$30,000 WILL PURCHASE A half interest in an extensive manufacturing business, located in this City. Address MONOPOLY, Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTers and blankbook manufacturers, No. 4 Nassau-st. Orders solicited.

ELECTION DISTRICT BOUNDARIES—1869.

AN ORDINANCE

TO DIVIDE THE CITY OF NEW-YORK INTO CONVENIENT ELECTION DISTRICTS, PURSUANT TO SECTION EIGHT, ARTICLE THREE, TITLE THREE, OF ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE PASSED APRIL FIVE, EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND FORTY-TWO.

(Containing all Amendments to Aug. 1, 1869.)

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. The twenty-two wards of the City of New-York (comprising seventeen Aldermanic districts, as constituted under the fiftieth section of the Amended Charter, passed April 14, 1857,) shall be and are hereby severally divided into election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows, that is to say:

FIRST WARD.

SEC. 2. The First Ward shall be divided into six election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within North or Hudson River, Morris-street, Greenwich-street, Battery-place, Bowling-green, Whitehall-street and the East River, including Governor's, Ellis' and Bedloe's Islands in the Bay, and belonging to the City, and within its jurisdiction—all parts contained within these parts shall be the First Election District of the First Ward.

The Second Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within North or Hudson River, Rector-street, Broadway, Battery-place, Greenwich and Morris streets—all parts contained within these parts shall be the Second Election District of the First Ward.

The Third Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within North or Hudson River, Liberty, Greenwich and Rector streets—all parts contained within these parts shall be the Third Election District of the First Ward.

The Fourth Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Greenwich and Liberty streets, Broadway and Rector-street—all parts contained within these parts shall be the Fourth Election District of the First Ward.

The Fifth Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within corner of Broadway and Beaver-street, through Broadway to Liberty-street, Maiden-lane, East River, Old-slip and Beaver-street to Broadway—all parts contained within these parts shall be the Fifth Election District of the First Ward.

The Sixth Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Whitehall-street, Beaver-street, Old-slip and East River—all parts contained within these parts shall be the Sixth Election District of the First Ward.

SECOND WARD.

SEC. 3. The Second Ward shall be divided into two election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Chatham, Spruce, Gold and Liberty streets.

The Second Election District of the Second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Gold and Ferry streets, East River and Maiden-lane.

THIRD WARD.

SEC. 4. The Third Ward shall be divided into four election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Third Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Vesey-street, Broadway and Liberty-street.

The Second Election District of the Third Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Robinson, Greenwich and Murray streets, Broadway and Vesey-street.

The Third Election District of the Third Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Chambers-street, Broadway, Murray, Greenwich and Robinson streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Third Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Reade-street, Broadway and Chambers-street.

FOURTH WARD.

SEC. 5. The Fourth Ward shall be divided into seven election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Chatham, Duane, Rose, Frankfort and Dover streets, East River, Peck-slip, Ferry, Gold and Spruce streets.

The Second Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rose, Duane, Chatham, Roosevelt, Madison and Pearl streets, New Bowery and Frankfort streets.

The Third Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within New Bowery, Pearl, Madison and Roosevelt streets, East River and Dover-street.

The Fourth Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Oak and Catharine streets, East River and James-street.

The Fifth Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Roosevelt, Chatham, James and Oak streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Oak and James streets, East River and Roosevelt-street.

The Seventh Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Chatham-street, the Bowery, Catharine, Oak and James streets.

FIFTH WARD.

SEC. 6. The Fifth Ward shall be divided into eight election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Reade street, West Broadway and White street.

The Second Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Canal-street, West Broadway and White street.

The Third Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Broadway, North Moore, Hudson and Reade streets.

The Fourth election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Broadway, Canal, Hudson and North Moore streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Reade, Hudson, Harrison and West streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Harrison, Hudson, Beach and West streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Beach, Hudson, Vestry and West streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Vestry, Hudson, Canal and West streets.

SIXTH WARD.

SEC. 7. The Sixth Ward shall be divided into eleven election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part o the Cfity bounded by and lying within Broadway, Chatham and Chambers streets.

The Second Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Chambers, Centre and Pearl streets.

The Third Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Chatham, Chambers, Centre and Pearl streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Franklin, Centre and Pearl streets.

The Fifth Election district of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Centre, Franklin, Baxter, Pearl and Chatham streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Bayard, Mott, Park, Mulberry, Chatham and Baxter streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Bowery, Chatham, Mulberry, Park, Mott and Bayard streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Walker, Elm, White, Baxter and Franklin streets.

The Ninth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Canal, Bayard and Mott streets and the Bowery.

The Tenth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Canal, Baxter, White, Elm and Walker streets.

The Eleventh Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Canal, Bayard, Mott and Baxter streets

SEVENTH WARD.

SEC. 8. The Seventh Ward shall be divided into eleven election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Catharine, Madison, Market and Division streets.

The Second Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Madison and Catharine streets, East River and Market street.

The Third Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Division, Pike, Madison and Market streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Madison and Pike streets, East River and Market-street.

The Fifth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Madison and Clinton streets, East River and Pike-street.

The Sixth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Division, Clinton, Madison and Pike streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Clinton, Division, Gouverneur and Madison streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Madison and Gouverneur streets, the East River and Clinton-street.

The Ninth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Division, Grand, Jackson, Monroe and Gouverneur streets.

The Tenth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Monroe and Jackson streets, East River and Gouverneur street.

The Eleventh Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand and Jackson streets and East River.

EIGHTH WARD.

SEC. 9. The Eighth Ward shall be divided into seventeen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Canal, Wooster and Spring streets.

The Second Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Spring, Wooster and Prince streets.

The Third Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Prince, Wooster and Houston streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Wooster, Canal, Sullivan and Broome streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Wooster, Spring, Sullivan and Broome streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Wooster, Spring, Sullivan and Prince streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Wooster, Prince, Sullivan and Houston streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sullivan, Canal, Varick and Spring streets.

The Ninth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sullivan, Spring, Varick, Charlton and Prince streets.

The Tenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sullivan, Prince, Charlton, Varick, King, Macdougal and Houston streets.

The Eleventh Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Macdougal, King, Hudson and Houston streets.

The Twelfth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Varick, Canal, Hudson and Spring streets.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Varick, Spring, Hudson and Charlton streets.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson, Varick, Charlton and King streets.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson, Canal and Spring streets.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson, Spring, West and Charlton streets.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson, Charlton, West and West Houston streets.

NINTH WARD.

SEC. 10. The Ninth Ward shall be divided into seventeen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Houston, Varick, Clarkson, Hudson, Leroy, and West streets.

The Second Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Houston-street, Cottage-place, Bleecker, Leroy, Hudson, Clarkson and Varick streets.

The Third Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Leroy, Hudson, Barrow and West streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Leroy, Bleecker, Barrow, Bedford, Christopher and Hudson streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Carmine-street, Sixth-avenue, Fourth, Christopher, Bedford, Barrow and Bleecker streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth-avenue, Greenwich-avenue, Charles and Fourth streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain allthat part of the City bounded by and lying within Greenwich and Eighth avenues, Fourth and Charles streets.

The Eighth election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth-avenue, West Twelfth-street and Grenwich-avenue.

The Ninth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth-avenue, Fourteenth-street, Greenwich and Eighth avenues and West Twelfth-street.

The Tenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southerly side of West Fourteenth-street, the westerly side of Eighth-avenue, the northeasterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of Jane-street.

The Eleventh Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northwesterly side of Fourth-street, the southwesterly side of Perry-street, the northeasterly side of Hudson-street, the southeasterly side of Jane-street.

The Twelfth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Fourth-street, the southeasterly side of Perry-street, the northeasterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of Christopher-street.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northwesterly side of Barrow-street, the easterly side of West-street, the southeasterly side of Charles-street and the southwesterly side of Hudson-street.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of Charles-street, the easterly side of West street, the southeasterly side of Hammond-street.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of Hammond-street, the easterly line of the Hudson (or North) River, the southeasterly side of West Twelfth-street.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of West Twelfth-street, the easterly line of the Hudson (or North) River, the southeasterly side of Gansevoort-street.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of Gansevoort-street, the easterly line of the Hudson (or North) River, the southerly side of Fourteenth-street.

TENTH WARD.

SEC. 11. The Tenth Ward shall be divided into twelve election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the Bowery, Rivington, Allen and Delancey streets.

The Second Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the Bowery, Allen, Delancey and Broome streets.

The Third Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the Bowery, Broome, Allen and Grand streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Allen, Rivington, Norfolk and Delancey streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Allen, Delancey, Norfolk and Broome streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Allen, Norfolk, Broome and Grand streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Ludlow, Division and Norfolk streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Allen, Canal and Ludlow streets.

The Ninth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Allen, Canal and Forsyth streets.

The Tenth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Forsyth, Bowery and Canal streets.

The Eleventh Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the Bowery, Canal, Forsyth and Division streets.

The Twelfth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forsyth, Canal and Division streets.

ELEVENTH WARD.

SEC. 12. The Eleventh Ward shall be divided into twenty-five election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Clinton, Houston, Ridge and Rivington streets.

The Second Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ridge, Houston, Pitt and Rivington streets.

The Third Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Pitt, Houston, Sheriff and Rivingston streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sheriff, Houston, Columbia and Rivingston streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Columbia, Houston, Lewis and Rivington streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Lewis, Houston and Rivington streets and East River.

The Seventh Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston-street, Avenues B and D, and Second-street.

The Eighth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Second-street, Avenues B and D, and Third-street.

The Ninth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Third-street, Avenues B and C, and Fifth-street.

The Tenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifth-street, Avenues B and C and Seventh-street.

The Eleventh Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventh-street, Avenues B and C and Eighth-street.

The Twelfth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighth and Ninth streets, Avenues B and C.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ninth and Tenth streets, Avenues B and C.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Tenth and Eleventh-streets, Avenues B and C.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Eleventh and Twelfth-streets, Avenues B and C.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Twelfth and Fourteenth-streets, Avenues B and C.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Third and Fifth streets, Avenues C and D.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifth and Seventh streets, Avenues C and D.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventh and Ninth streets, Avenues C and D.

The Twentieth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ninth and Tenth streets, Avenue C and East River.

The Twenty-first Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Tenth and Eleventh streets, Avenue C and East River.

The Twenty-second Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eleventh and Fourteenth streets, Avenue C and East River.

The Twenty-third Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston-street, Fourth-street, Avenue D and East River.

The Twenty-fourth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth and Sixth streets, Avenue D and East River.

The Twenty-fifth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth and Ninth streets, Avenue D and East River.

TWELFTH WARD.

SEC. 13. The Twelfth Ward shall be divided into eighteen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighty-sixth-street, Fifth-avenue, One Hundred and Tenth-street, Eighth-avenue, One Hundred and Twentieth-street and the Hudson River.

The Second Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighty-sixth-street, Eighty-ninth-street, Fifth-avenue and the East River.

The Third Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighty-ninth-street, Ninety-first-street, Fifth-avenue and the East River.

The Fourth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ninety-first-street, Ninety-fourth-street, Fifth avenue and the East River.

The Fifth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ninety-fourth-street, One Hundred and Sixth-street, Fifth-avenue and the East River.

The Sixth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Sixth-street, One Hundred and Tenth-street, Fifth-avenue and the East River, including Ward's Island.

The Seventh Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Tenth-street, One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, Third-avenue and the East River.

The Eighth Election Eistrict of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, One Hundred and Twentieth-street, Third-avenue and the East River.

The Ninth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twentieth-street, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, Third-avenue and the East River, including Randall's Island.

The Tenth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, Fourth-avenue and the Harlem and East Rivers.

The Eleventh Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that art of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Tenth-street, One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, Third and Eighth avenues.

The Twelfth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, One Hundred and Twentieth-street, Third and Eighth avenues.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twentieth-street, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, Third and Eighth avenues.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, Fourth and Eighth avenues.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, Harlem River, Fourth and Eighth avenues.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twentieth-street, One Hundred and Forty-second-street, Eighth-avenue and the North River.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Forty-second-street, One Hundred and Fifty-eighth-street, Eighth-avenue and the North River.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Fifty-eighth-street, Harlem River, Spuyten Duyvil Creek and the North River.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 14. The Thirteenth Ward shall be divided into nine election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Norfolk, Broome, Clinton and Division streets.

The Second Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Clinton, Broome, Ridge and Division streets.

The Third Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ridge, Broome, Cannon, Grand and Division streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Norfolk, Rivington, Clinton and Broome streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Clinton, Rivington, Ridge and Broome streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ridge, Rivington, Willett and Broome streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Willett, Rivington, Cannon and Broome streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Cannon, Rivington, East and Delancey streets.

The Ninth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Cannon, Delancey, East and Grand streets.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 15. The Fourteenth Ward shall be divided into eleven election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston, Mott and Prince streets and Broadway.

The Second Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston-street, Bowery, Prince and Mott streets.

The Third Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Prince-street, Bowery, Spring and Mott streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Prince, Mott and Spring streets and Broadway.

The Fifth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring, Marion, Centre, and Grand streets and Broadway.

The Sixth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring, Mott, Grand, Centre and Marion streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring-street, Bowery, Grand and Mott streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand-street, Bowery, Canal and Mott streets.

The Ninth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Mott, Grand, Mulberry, and Canal streets.

The Tenth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Mulberry, Grand, Centre and Canal streets.

The Eleventh Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Centre and Grand streets, Broadway and Canal-street.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 16. The Fifteenth Ward shall be divided into eleven election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Macdougal, Houston, Thompson and Fourth streets, Sixth-avenue, and Amity to Macdougal street.

The Second Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thompson, Houston, Wooster and Fourth streets.

The Third Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston, Wooster and Fourth streets and Broadway.

The Fourth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-street, Sixth-avenue, Tenth-street and University-place.

The Fifth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Tenth-street, Sixth-avenue, Twelfth-street and University-place.

The Sixth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighth-street, University-place, Fourteenth-street and Broadway.

The Seventh Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth, Wooster and Eighth streets and Broadway.

The Eighth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston-street, Broadway, Fourth-street and Bowery.

The Ninth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-street, Broadway, Fourteenth-street, Fourth-avenue and the Bowery.

The Tenth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward lying within Twelfth-street, Sixth-avenue, Fourteenth-street and University-place.

The Eleventh Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth-avenue, Carmine and Bleecker streets, Cottage-place, Houston, Macdougal and Amity streets,

SIXTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 17. The Sixteenth Ward shall be divided into eighteen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows;

The First Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth and Sixteenth streets, Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Second Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Third Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Fourth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Fifth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Sixth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twentieth and Twenty-second streets, Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Seventh Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth streets, Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Eighth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-fourth and Twenty-sixth streets, Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Ninth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth and Sixteenth streets, Eighth-avenue and Hudson River.

The Tenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, Eighth and Tenth avenues.

The Eleventh Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, Eighth and Tenth avenues.

The Twelfth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighteenth and Twentieth streets, Eighth and Tenth avenues.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twentieth and Twenty-second streets, Eighth and Tenth avenues.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth streets, Eighth and Tenth avenues.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets, Eighth and Tenth avenues.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets, Eighth and Tenth avenues.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixteenth and Twenty-second streets, Tenth-avenue and Hudson River.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-second and Twenty-sixth streets, Tenth-avenue and Hudson River.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 18. The Seventeenth Ward shall be divided into thirty-five election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Bowery, Rivington, Allen and Stanton streets.

The Second Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Allen, Essex, Rivington and Stanton streets.

The Third Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Essex, Rivington, Stanton and Clinton streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Clinton, Houston, Essex and Stanton streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Essex, Houston, Allen and Stanton streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Allen, Houston, Bowery and Stanton streets.

The Seventh Election Eistrict of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston-street, Bowery, First-avenue and Second-street.

The Eighth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Second-street, Bowery, First-avenue and Fourth-street.

The Ninth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-street, Bowery, Seventh-street and Second-avenue.

The Tenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Second-avenue, Seventh and Eleventh streets.

The Eleventh Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Second-avenue, Eleventh and Fourteenth streets.

The Twelfth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Second-avenue, First-avenue Twelfth and Fourteenth streets.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Second-avenue, First-avenue, Tenth and Twelfth streets.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Second-avenue, First-avenue, Seventh and Tenth streets.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Second-avenue, First-avenue, Fourth and Seventh streets.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue. Avenue A, Fourteenth and Thirteenth streets.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Thirteenth and Eleventh streets.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Eleventh and Ninth streets.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Ninth and Seventh streets.

The Twentieth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Seventh and Sixth streets.

The Twenty-first Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City, bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Sixth and Fifth streets.

The Twenty-second Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Fifth and Fourth streets.

The Twenty-third Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Fourth and Third streets.

The Twenty-fourth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Third and Second streets.

The Twenty-fifth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Second and Houston streets.

The Twenty-sixth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Second and Houston streets.

The Twenty-seventh Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Second and Third streets.

The Twenty-eighth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Third and Fourth streets.

The Twenty-ninth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Fourth and Fifth streets.

The Thirtieth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Fifth and Sixth streets.

The Thirty-first Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Sixth and Seventh streets.

The Thirty-second Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Tenth and Eleventh streets.

The Thirty-third Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Eleventh and Twelfth streets.

The Thirty-fourth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.

The Thirty-fifth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 19. The Eighteenth Ward shall be divided into twenty-four election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Eighteenth-street, Sixth-avenue and Fourteenth-street.

The Second Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Twenty-second-street, Sixth-avenue and Eighteenth-street.

The Third Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street, Sixth-avenue and Twenty-second-street.

The Fourth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Twentieth-street, Third-avenue, and Fourteenth-street.

The Fifth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street, Third-avenue and Twentieth-street.

The Sixth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Third-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street, East River and Twenty-fifth-street.

The Seventh Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Third-avenue, Twenty-fifth-street, Second-avenue and Twenty-second-street.

The Eighth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth-street, Twenty-second-street, Second-avenue and Third-avenue.

The Ninth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-street, Seventeenth-street, First-avenue and Third-avenue.

The Tenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth-street, Nineteenth-street, First-avenue and Second-avenue.

The Eleventh Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Nineteenth-street, Twenty-first-street, First-avenue and Second-avenue.

The Twelfth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-first-street, Twenty-third-street, First-avenue and Second-avenue.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-third, Twenty-fifth-street, First-avenue and Second-avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-street, Fifteenth-street, First-avenue and Avenue A.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifteenth-street, Sixteenth-street, First-avenue and Avenue A.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixteenth-street, Seventeenth-street, First-avenue and Avenue A.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth-street, Eighteenth-street, First-avenue and Avenue A.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighteenth-street, Nineteenth-street, First-avenue and Avenue A.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Nineteenth-street, Twentieth-street, First-avenue and Avenue A.

The Twentieth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain al that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twentieth-street, Twenty-fifth-street, First-avenue and Avenue A.

The Twenty-first Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that prrt of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-street, Sixteenth-street, Avenue A and Avenue B.

The Twenty-second Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixteenth-street, Seventeenth-street, Avenue A and Avenue B.

The Twenty-third Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth-street, Twenty-fifth-street, Avenue A and East River.

The Twenty-fourth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-street, Seventeenth-street, Avenue B and East River.

NINETEENTH WARD.

SEC. 20. The Nineteenth Ward shall be divided into thirty-one election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fortieth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-second-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Second Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fortieth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-second-street and East River.

The Third Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-second-street, Third-avenue, Forty-fourth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Fourth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-second-street, Third-avenue, Forty-fourth-street and East River.

The Fifth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-fourth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-sixth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Sixth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-fourth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-sixth-street and East River.

The Seventh Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-sixth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-eighth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Eighth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-sixth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-eighth-street and East River.

The Ninth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-eighth-street, Third-avenue Fiftieth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Tenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-eighth-street, Third-avenue, Fiftieth-street and East River.

The Eleventh Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fiftieth-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-second-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Twelfth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fiftieth-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-second-street and East River.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-second-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-fifty-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-second-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-fifth-street and East River.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Fifty-fifth-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-ninth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-fifth-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-seventh-street and East River.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-ninth-street, Third-avenue, Sixty-sixth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-seventh-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-ninth-street and East River.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixty-sixth-street, Third-avenue, Seventieth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Twentieth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-ninth-street, Third-avenue, Sixty-third-street and the East River, including Blackwell's Island. in the East River, belonging to the City and within its jurisdiction.

The Twenty-first Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventieth-street, Third-avenue, Seventy-fifth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Twenty-second Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixty-third-street, Third-avenue, Seventieth-street and East River.

The Twenty-third Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventy-fifth-street, Third-avenue, Eightieth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Twenty-fourth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventieth-street, Third-avenue, Seventy-fifth-street and East River.

The Twenty-fifth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eightieth-street, Third-avenue, Eighty-third-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Twenty-sixth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventy-fifth-street, Third-avenue, Seventy-eighth-street and East River.

The Twenty-seventh Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighty-third-street, Third-avenue, Eighty-sixth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Twenty-eighth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventy-eighth-street, Third-avenue, Eightieth-street and East River.

The Twenty-ninth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eightieth-street, Third-avenue, Eighty-third-street and East River.

The Thirtieth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighty-third-street, Third-avenue, Eighty-sixth-street and East River.

The Thirty-first Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-ninth-street, Sixth-avenue, Eighty-sixth-street and Fifth-avenue.

TWENTIETH WARD.

SEC. 21. The Twentieth Ward shall be divided into twenty-two election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Tenth-avenue, Twenty-eighth-street and the Hudson River.

The Second Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-eighth-street, Tenth-avenue, Thirty-second-street and the Hudson River.

The Third Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Ninth-avenue, Thirtieth-street and Tenth-avenue.

The Fourth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirtieth-street, Ninth-avenue, Thirty-second-street and Tenth-avenue.

The Fifth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, Ninth-avenue, Thirty-fourth-street and Tenth-avenue.

The Sixth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, Tenth avenue, Thirty-fourth-street, Ninth-avenue, Thirty-sixth-street and the Hudson River.

The Seventh Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-sixth-street, Ninth-avenue, Thirty-eighth-street and the Hudson River.

The Eighth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-eighth-street, Ninth-avenue, Fortieth-street and the Hudson River.

The Ninth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fortieth-street, Eighth-avenue, Thirty-seventh-street and Ninth-avenue.

The Tenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-seventh-street, Eighth-avenue, Thirty-second-street and Ninth-avenue.

The Eleventh Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-second-street, Eighth-avenue, Twenty-ninth-street and Ninth-avenue.

The Twelfth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-ninth-street, Eighth-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street and Ninth-avenue.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Seventh-avenue, Twenty-eighth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Sixth-avenue, Twenty-eighth-street and Seventh-avenue.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-eighth-street, Sixth-avenue, Thirty-first-street and Seventh-avenue.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-eighth-street, Seventh-avenue, Thirtieth-street and Tighth-avenue.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirtieth-street, Seventh-avenue, Thirty-first-street and Sixth-avenue, Thirty-second-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, Seventh-avenue, Thirty-fourth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, Sixth-avenue, Thirty-fourth-street and Seventh-avenue.

The Twentieth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-fourth-street, Sixth-avenue, Thirty-sixth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Twenty-first Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-sixth-street, Seventh-avenue, Fortieth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Twenty-second Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-sixth-street, Sixth-avenue, Fortieth-street and Seventh-avenue.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

SEC. 22. The Twenty-first Ward shall be divided into twenty-one election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Twenty-eighth-street, Third-avenue and the East River.

The Second Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-eighth street, Twenty-ninth-street, Third-avenue and East River.

The Third Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-ninth-street, Thirtieth-street, Third-avenue and East River.

The Fourth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirtieth-street, Thirty-first-street, Third-avenue and the East River.

The Fifth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-first-street, Thirty-second-street, Second-avenue and the East River.

The Sixth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-first-street, Thirty-second-street, Third-avenue and Second-avenue.

The Seventh Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, Thirty-third-street, Third-avenue and Second-avenue.

The Eighth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, Thirty-third-street, Second-avenue and East River.

The Ninth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-third-street, Thirty-fourth-street, Third-avenue and the East River.

The Tenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-fourth-street, Thirty-fifth-street, Third-avenue and the East River.

The Eleventh Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-fifth-street, Thirty-sixth-street, Third-avenue and the East River.

The Twelfth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-sixth-street, Thirty-eighth-street, Third-avenue and the East River.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-eighth-street, Thirty-ninth-street, Third-avenue and the East River.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Madison-avenue, Thirty-eighth-street, Third-avenue, Thirty-ninth-street, Fortieth-street and the East River.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-fifth-street, Thirty-eighth-street, Madison-avenue and Third-avenue.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, Thirty-fifth-street, Madison-avenue and Third-avenue.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-ninth-street, Thirty-second-street, Madison-avenue and Third-avenue.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Twenty-ninth-street, Madison-avenue and Third-avenue.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-fifth-street, Fortieth-street, Sixth-avenue and Madison-avenue.

The Twentieth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirtieth-street, Thirty-fifth-street, Sixth-avenue and Madison-avenue.

The Twenty-first Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Thirtieth-street, Sixth-avenue and Madison-avenue.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

SEC. 23. The Twenty-second Ward shall be divided into seventeen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fortieth-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Forty-second-street, and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Second Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fortieth-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Forty-second-street and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Third Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-second-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Forty-fourth-street and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Fourth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-second-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Forty-fourth-street and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Fifth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-fourth-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Forty-sixth-street, and the westerly side of Sxth-avenue.

The Sixth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-fourth-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Forty-sixth-street and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Seventh Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-sixth-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Forty-eighth-street, and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Eighth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-sixth-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Forty-eighth-street, and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Ninth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-eighth-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Fiftieth-street, and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Tenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-eighth-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Fiftieth-street, and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Eleventh Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fiftieth-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Fifty-second-street, and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Twelfth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fiftieth-street and Hudson River, the southerly side of Fifty-second-street, and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fifty-second-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Fifty-fifth-street, and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fifty-second-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Fifty-fifth-street, and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fifty-fifth-street, the westerly side of Sixth-avenue, the southerly side of Sixty-second-street, and the Hudson River.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within the northerly side of Sixty-second-street, the westerly side of Sixth-avenue, the southerly side of Seventieth-street, and the Hudson River.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Seventieth-street, the westerly side of Sixth-avenue, the southerly side of Eighty-second-street, and the Hudson River.

ELECTION DISTRICTS CONTAINED IN ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS.

The First Assembly District contains the following:

First Ward complete—Six Election Districts.

Second Ward complete—Two Election Districts.

Third Ward complete—Four Election Districts.

Fifth Ward complete—Eight Election Districts.

The Second Assembly District contains the following:

Fourth Ward complete—Seven Election Districts.

Sixth Ward—First to Eighth Election Districts.

The Third Assembly District contains the following:

Sixth Ward—Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh Election Districts.

Fourteenth Ward complete—Eleven Election Districts.

The Fourth Assembly District contains the following:

Seventh Ward complete—Eleven Election Districts.

The Fifth Assembly District contains the following:

Eighth Ward complete—Seventeen Election Districts.

Ninth Ward—First and Second Election Districts.

Fifteenth Ward—Eleventh Election District.

The Sixth Assembly District contains the following:

Thirteenth Ward complete—Nine Election Districts.

The Seventh Assembly District contains the following:

Ninth Ward—Eighth and Ninth Election Districts.

Fifteenth Ward—First to Tenth Election Districts.

Sixteenth Ward—First Election District.

The Eighth Assembly District contains the following:

Tenth Ward complete—Twelve Election Districts.

Eleventh Ward—First to Sixth Election Districts.

Seventeenth Ward—First, Second and Third Election Districts.

The Ninth Assembly District contains the following:

Ninth Ward—Third to Seventh, and Tenth to Seventeenth Election Districts.

Sixteenth Ward—Ninth Election District.

The Tenth Assembly District contains the following:

Seventeenth Ward—Fourth to Ninth, Fifteenth and Twentieth to Twenty-first Election Districts.

The Eleventh Assembly District contains the following:

Eighteenth Ward—First, Second and Third Election Districts.

Twentieth Ward—Eleventh to Seventeenth Election Districts.

Twenty-first Ward—Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Election Districts.

The Twelfth Assembly District contains the following:

Eleventh Ward—Seventh to Twenty-fifth Election Districts.

The Thirteenth Assembly District contains the following:

Sixteenth Ward—Second to Eighth, and Tenth to Eighteenth Election Districts.

The Fourteenth Assembly District contains the following:

Seventeenth Ward—Tenth to Fourteenth, Sixteenth to Nineteenth, and Thirty-second to Thirty-fifth Election Districts.

The Fifteenth Assembly District contains the following:

Twentieth Ward—First to Tenth, and Eighteenth to Twenty-second Election Districts.

The Sixteenth Assembly District contains the following:

Eighteenth Ward—Fourth to Twenty-fourth Election Districts.

The Seventeenth Assembly District contains the following:

Twenty-second Ward—First to Fourteenth Election Districts.

The Eighteenth Assembly District contains the following:

Twenty-first Ward—First to Eighteenth Election Districts.

The Nineteenth Assembly District contains the following:

Twelfth Ward—First, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Election Districts.

The Twentieth Assembly District contains the following:

Nineteenth Ward—First to Twentieth, Twenty-second and part of Thirty-first, (exclusive of Central Park,) Election Districts.

The Twenty-first Assembly District contains the following:

Twelfth Ward—Second to Fifteenth Election Districts.

Nineteenth Ward—Twenty-first and Twenty-third to Thirtieth Election Districts.

IN BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN, }
Oct. 4, 1869. }

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Clerk of this Board be directed to publish twice in each week, from now until election, in the papers employed by the Corporation, the election district boundaries as amended by the Common Council, August one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine. WILLIAM H. MOLONEY, Clerk.

MEDICAL

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOTENCE, resulting from the follies of youth, or other cause; young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor. Those afflicted should be careful and find the right place. Dr. LEWIS has given his special attention to the cure of private diseases without mercury for the last forty years in New-York City. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

BLOOD, MANHOOD.—DR. OLIN, NO. 27 Bond-st., of Union-wide reputation, treats the unfortunate. Boarding in the establishment if desired. No matter who failed, state your case. Confidential consultation free. Send two stamps for pamphlet. Hours 9 to 7, Sundays; evening, 5 to 7.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 56 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.,) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5. Book, 60 pages, gratis.

RADICAL CURE, WITHOUT KNIFE, caustic or detention from business, for stricture, fistula, piles, diseases of the pelvic viscera, diseases and deformities of the eye, nose, face and person. HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av.

DR. E. B. FOOTE, AUTHOR OF "Medical Common Sense," may be consulted in person or by letter at his office, No. 120 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. Consultation free.

DEBILITY AND PRIVATE COMPLAINTS, of either sex, cured immediately by Dr. EVANS, 94 Chatham-st.; manhood restored by his Invigorator.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE.—A GENTLEMAN WISHING to give up his carriage, offers for sale a complete establishment, consisting of a coupe, landolet, double and single harness, &c., all in perfect order. Apply to P. BURKE, 124 Clinton-place, from 9 to 12 o'clock.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL CLARENCE, in perfect order and as good as new, made by Brewster & Co., of Broome-st.; price $1,000, cost $1,600. Can be seen at No. 155 East 23d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEkeeper, or to wait on a lady who travels, or an invalid lady, by a very respectable English Protestant woman of middle age; no incumbrance; is a person of refinement and education; not above being useful herself; a most valuable and economical housekeeper; Brooklyn reference. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as seamstress in a respectable family; can cut and fit ladies and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's sewing machines; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 313 East 9th-st., near 2d-av., third floor, right.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as lady's maid and seamstress, nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; can cut and fit, dress hair, operate on three machines; no objection to the country; has the best City reference. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR LAUNDRESS and cook, with three years' City references, a situation in the City or country; is an excellent baker; her friend as regular chambermaid and waitress: will assist in the washing; wages $14 and $12. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION, COUNtry or City, by an efficient and competent woman; very good cook; understands the care of milk and butter; good baker; will do washing; private family or boarding house; good reference. Call at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking, soups, side dishes, game, pastry and all kinds of desserts; is a good baker; City reference. Call for two days at No. 119 West 25th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESTECTABLE GIRL, A situation as waitress in a private family, or would do chamberwork and waiting; best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 151 West 25th-st. for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A place as waitress and chambermaid, or as nurse in a small family. Can be seen for two days at and recommended by her present employers, No. 37 West 38th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman as nurse; understands the care of an infant from birth; is a good plain seamstress; has the best City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as waitress or as chambermaid and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has excellent City references from last employer. Apply at No. 154 East 41st-st., second bell.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class laundress; understands her business perfectly; all kinds of fluting and polishing; has the very best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; thoroughly understands her business; good City references. Call at No. 299 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—SITUATION AS COOK; GOOD baker; understands game, meats and soups; will assist at washing; 5 years' reference. No. 143 West 39th-st.

WANTED—BY A COLORED LAUNDRESS, a situation; willing to do chamberwork; has good City reference; no objection to a large family. No. 1,284 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, families' or gentlemen's washing at her own house, or would go out by the day. Call at No. 153 West 27th-st., rear building, Room No. 8.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; has the very best of City references. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid or seamstress; five years' reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 151 West 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT girl, a situation for general work or as chambermaid and nurse. Apply at 138 6th-av., above 10th-st.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, WHO IS a perfect fitter, to go out by the day in families. Address 144 28th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 127 Norfolk st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl to assist in general housework. Apply at No. 160 East 49th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS or chambermaid. Can be seen at 348 West 23d-st.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., new No. 335, for country or City, a large number of recommended professed Protestant and other cooks, experienced nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, chambermaids, laundresses, houseworkers, young girls, &c.

AT CARPENTER'S EMPLOYMENT house, corner 11th-st. and 6th-av., first-class male and female help of all nations constantly on hand; country orders promptly filled.

GERMAN, FRENCH AND PROTestant servants our specialty, and with Irish, constantly on hand at the magnificent office No. 138 6th-av., above 10th-st.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, 1 First-st., cor. Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable colored man, (married,) as coachman in a Christian family; is sober, honest and industrious, and willing to study the interest of his employer; would like a permanent situation. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 206 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a single man; understands the care and treatment of horses and all kinds of stock; is a good milker; is not afraid of work; is willing to make himself useful; has the best of City reference. Address J. B., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FRENCHMAN, JUST ARrived in this City, a situation as inside man in a family or to take care of an invalid; no objection to the country; best recommendation. Address F. M., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant man as waiter; understands his business perfectly; is well recommended from his last place, where he lived five years. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner of 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single Protestant Swiss man; perfectly understands the care and management of horses, &c.; good, careful driver; can milk; best reference. Address J. T., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single man; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, all kinds of farm work and the care of horses; is willing and obliging; best of reference. Address S. A. X., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man of long experience, understands his business thoroughly; is willing and obliging; has good reference. Address J. L., Box No. 203 *Times* Office, or No. 2 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A COLORED WAITER MAN, a situation; can carve, market, &c.; has the best of City recommendations as to capability and honesty; is willing to make himself useful. Apply at No. 1,284 Broadway, near 33d-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young colored man as waiter in a private family or boarding house. Please call or address WAITER, No. 206 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN in a first-class family in town or country by a man who perfectly understands his business; references given. Address W. L., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine.

ENGINEER WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—One educated to his profession, and has had five or more years practical experience in designing and erecting high-pressure steam engines of 10 to 200 horse-power, with slide valve and variable cut-off, &c.; he must have filled such a position with credit, and give evidence of being a growing man, of good moral character, and can earn a salary of $2,500 or more per year. Each letter will receive prompt replies for interviews, &c.; incur no expense until advised. Address JOHN COOPER & CO., Mount Vernon, Ohio.

YANKEE NOTION AND HOSIERY salesmen wanted.—We will make arrangements with a few first-class men having prompt paying customers in New-York State, Pennsylvania or Ohio. Those only having a large acquaintance need address WM. H. LYON & CO., No. 371 Broadway.

WANTED—A GOOD TAILORESS OPERAtor to work on fine custom coats. Call at No. 340 East 6th-st., third floor front room.

MISCELLANEOUS.

F. E. SMITH & CO.,
ATLANTIC FLOUR MILLS,
Nos. 8, 10 and 12 Hamilton-av., Brooklyn, N. Y.,
New-York office, No. 11 South-st.

Our mills in every respect are superior to anything of the kind now in operation in the United States.

CHOICE FLOUR OF ALL GRADES
SUITABLE FOR
EVERY TRADE OR MARKET.

TO MARKETMEN.—SALE OF STANDS and stalls in new (Eighteenth Ward) market. By virtue of chapter 120 of the Laws of 1865, the undersigned will offer for sale at public auction, on the 20th day of December, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Eighteenth Ward Market, on Avenue C, between 16th and 17th sts., in the City of New-York, the leases of the several stalls and stands in said market for a term of one year from the 1st day of January, 1870.

The plans of the stalls and stands in said market and the terms of sale will be ready on the 5th day of December next, and can be had on application to the Commissioners at the office in said market, or at the office of the Comptroller of the City of New-York.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1869.
E. A. MOORE, }
FORBES HOLLAND, } Commissioners.
WILLIAM HAW, JR., }
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

LOOK HERE! NO HUMBUG! MME. ROSS tells everything; the name of the one you marry and that of her visitor; causes speedy marriages; brings together those long separated; shows the likeness of the one you marry. No. 150 West 41st-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 6, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
WILLIAM TELL, (Italian Opera.) Characters by Mme. Briol, Signors Lefranc, Reyna and others.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av. and 24th-st.
THE HUGUENOTS, (English Opera.) Characters by Messrs. Drayton, Haigh, Mrs. C. R. Bernard.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
KING HENRY IV. Leading characters by Messrs. Hackett, Walter, Hamilton and Miss Fanny Morant.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE LITTLE DETECTIVE. Leading character by Miss Lotta.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway and 13th-st.
THE WONDER. Leading characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Gilbert and Miss Henriques.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
WIVES AS THEY WERE, MAIDS AS THEY ARE. Characters by Messrs. Davenport, Clarke, and Miss Ethel.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT. Characters by Messrs. Mortimer, Studley and Miss Longmore.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
MAITRE PATHELIN, LES JUNONS DE CADELLAE.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
PAUL CLIFFORD, EVERY INCH A SAILOR, &c.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
BURLESQUE, PANTOMIME, ATHLETIC FEATS, BALLET, &c.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
Afternoon and evening—KENILWORTH. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

EMPIRE RINK BUILDING.
63d-st. and 3d-av.
EXHIBITION OF THE NEW-YORK STATE POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.
5th-av., corner 14th-st.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS. "THE NINE MUSES."

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Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
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Five copies, one year	8
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Twenty copies, one year	25
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The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3
The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.	

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter. All Postmasters are obliged to register letters when requested to do so, and the system is an absolute protection against losses by mail. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Empress EUGENIE has arrived in Paris.

The elections for members of the Corps Legislatif in the districts of Paris in which there was no result in the recent elections, began yesterday, and were undisturbed.

All the Italian Bishops present at the great Council, have taken the oath of fidelity to the Pope.

The first mercantile vessel which passed through the Suez Canal, the *Noel*, bound to Bombay, was wrecked in the Red Sea, when eighty-six miles from Suez.

The Carlist chief, POLO, has been sentenced to death in Spain. Rumors of Carlist insurrections still prevail. General PRIM repeats the story that 40,000 soldiers have been sent to Cuba.

M. GUIZOT, in a letter to a member of the Corps Legislatif, advises the members to support the parliamentary empire.

Prince METTERNICH, the Austrian Ambassador, is at Vienna to receive his instructions regarding the questions at issue between Prussia and Austria.

The Spanish Bank will at once issue six millions in currency as an additional loan to the Government.

GENERAL.

A well-known Boston actor, WILLIAM H. CURTIS, died there on Saturday at the age of 60 years.

The President's message is completed, but will not be given to the Press until read in Congress. It has not been printed, as this might lead to premature publication as in previous years.

About two-thirds of the Senators and Representatives in Congress have arrived in Washington, and the city is flooded with the usual throng of persons interested in pending measures.

A fire in the village of Fairburg, Ill., on Friday night, destroyed $50,000 worth of property. Several stores were burned, and also a private residence.

A traveling collector, CHAS. H. ROGERS, was recently shot dead in his buggy, near Richmond, Va., and his body dragged into a thicket and robbed. It was found there yesterday morning.

An escaped captive reports to the editor of the Junction City, Kansas, *Union*, that the Cheyenne Indians hold twenty white boys and girls as captives. Among the latter is one HENRIETTA FLOYD, 16 years old, said to be the daughter of WILLIAM H. FLOYD, a furniture dealer in Boston, Mass. It is asserted that the girl was stolen from a village in Texas, where she was visiting friends of her parents. Her brother, who was with her, was killed.

Governor BULLOCK, of Georgia, has issued a proclamation offering a reward of $5,000 each for murderers of leading white Republicans in that State, and announcing that the time has come when such outrages must cease.

The returns from Texas are too meagre to indicate the result. Bell, McLennan and Williamson Counties seem to have gone for HAMILTON by an aggregate majority of 2,000, and Bazos, Collehan and Robertson for DAVIS, by a majority of 517. Three other counties from which partial returns have been received, give small majorities for DAVIS. The Congressmen elected, according to present indications, are CLARK (Radical) from the Third district, and HAYNES (Conservative) from the Fourth.

It was six degrees below zero at Lexington, Mass., on Saturday morning.

Dr. SCHOEPPE, now under sentence of death at Carlisle, Penn., for the murder of Miss STEINECKE, has applied to Baron GEROLT, the Prussian Minister, to interfere in the case. Baron GEROLT has replied to him that under the laws and in the courts of this country he is certain to receive justice; that he is not now a citizen of the German Confederation, and that he does not think he can with propriety interfere in the matter.

Purser THOMAS MCMANUS, of the steamship *De Soto*, will accept our thanks for the prompt delivery of our Cuban correspondence, dated Nov. 30 and printed elsewhere.

Hon. MURRAY HOFFMAN has given his opinion that, under the law, Mayor HALL is entitled to hold his office until 1871.

Twenty thousand signatures have been obtained to a petition to Congress asking the recognition of the Cubans as belligerents.

The President and Congress—The Work of the Session.

Congress meets the country in a time of profound peace. The skies are free from a single cloud. The President has done his duty. It has been an even, easy Administration, without ostentation or sensation, —only honest, assiduous work. There have been many temptations to "vigor" and "statesmanship," and it is to the honor of the President that he has resisted them. We cannot say that he has made his Administration in all respects "popular" in the broad sense of that mischievous word, and yet no President ever had so many opportunities for dangerous popularity. We might have had a war with England on the *Alabama* question, which would have been supported by every demagogue in the land—with all the tempting rhetoric of Irish wrong and Saxon tyranny. We might have drifted into a petty, teasing war with Spain; for we want Cuba, and Spain is so small and weak, and there is such dismal chaos in her own affairs, that some of us think it would be a pleasant Summer's job to whip her out of the Antilles. There has been every sort of "public opinion" and patriotic invective about liberty for Cuba and driving the Spaniard out of America. An ambitious President might have thrown away a hundred millions of dollars and a few thousand lives, and met Congress in a blaze of glory.

The President has put away these vulgar temptations, and has devoted himself to paying the debt and keeping the peace. There is probably no more prosy proceeding than paying debts, and the honor which comes is not that surface frothy commendation of trading politicians and intemperate journalists, but the calm, earnest, undemonstrative support of the people, who weave and spin and dig. This support gave the Administration the votes of the great Middle States, and it will enable the President to meet Congress with confidence. The Representatives will be disposed to listen with respect to whatever he may recommend, and the country is anxious to know what policy his first year of office will induce him to suggest.

The overshadowing question is finance. The country is slowly but gradually coming to specie payments, not by any ordained method, but by the course of trade and development, which to communities is as the operation of nature to the body. Congress will be called upon to assist this, and the President will probably have a way of his own to recommend. There are grave considerations, whatever view we may take. We have the large mercantile class, which cannot look upon any sudden shrinkage of values without alarm. We have the still larger laboring and consuming class, to whom five or ten per cent. in the value of bread and raiment, is an essential element in their comfort. The balance must be held with an even hand, not forgetting that the consuming class has been, for years, under a taxation which should be lightened, and as far as possible, removed. The President has done more to reach specie payment by his steady, honest payment of debts with money in hand, than by any other course that could have been pursued. Congress should aid him, by facilitating the funding of the debt. We are paying too much for money in time of peace—rates twice as much as are being paid by England and France, with a credit that should be no better than ours. It is a question whether we can borrow money for four or five per cent. Well, there is no harm in trying it,—and we feel that another year or two of peace and economy, and reduced taxation, and payment of debts, will enable us to deal in the money markets of the world upon as good terms as England or France. What we want from Congress is not a tinkering, irritating policy, but a straight, simple, generous scheme for strengthening public credit, and reducing our bonds to easier rates of interest, together with a revision and reduction of taxation, which shall bring substantial relief to struggling trade and industry.

The Civil Service requires attention. The recent frauds in our customs show that the whole system is honeycombed and mildewed with corruption. There is no *esprit du corps* in our Civil Service. We pay such small salaries that we naturally hire inferior men. We permit political activity and party necessity,—zeal in the barroom, and convention, and caucus—to dictate who shall collect the customs and taxes. No man in office has any sense of security. He may work for forty years, until his hair is gray, to be finally thrown into the world to starve and die. There is no uniformity of compensation. Some office-holders receive enormous incomes, others scarcely enough to live. If they would live, they must either steal or make their duties secondary to the interests of private citizens who choose to pay them. We want a thorough, radical, comprehensive reform. The rewards for service must be sufficient; appointments and promotions must follow merit; men who serve the Government must have the same security against injustice or wanton removal, the same roads to advancement, that they would have in private employments. Our present service is, in nine cases out of ten, a premium upon ruffianism and incapacity. Congress should immediately apply itself to this great reform. The work will be delicate and self-denying; but if it is only well done, millions will be saved to the Treasury, and the good name of the service will be strengthened.

These are true legislative necessities. Other matters, of minor importance but of much general interest, will demand attention. The delicate adjustment of the basis of representation is involved in the provision that is to be made for the census of 1870. The Georgia imbroglio cannot be trifled with much longer. Amendments are needed to perfect the working of the internal revenue system. The franking privilege has become an abuse too flagrant to be perpetuated. The claims of reconstructed Virginia, Mississippi and Texas to be restored to the full fellowship of the Union should have early and generous attention.

We shall hear much of Cuban questions, and entreaties from extreme ambitious demagogues in the South for more "vigor," and *Alabama* excitements, and all kinds of passional "statesmanship." We have had enough of them. This century has had its share of fevers and anxieties and wars. We want no new complications or embarrassments. Let this be a session of steady, resolute labor. The President has shown how much can be done by an earnest, quiet Administration; now let us see what Congress can do by a session of earnest, quiet work.

The Internal Revenue Service—Mr. Delano's Report.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, which we print this morning, is commendably brief and unusually interesting.

Mr. DELANO'S first important comparison of the receipts for the past fiscal year (which aggregate $160,000,000) with those of the previous year shows that, of the total gain for the year 1869, $27,249,170, nearly the entire amount, or $26,062,812, was gained during the last six months of the year 1869, four months of which were under the present Administration. Twenty-one millions of this gain was on distilled spirits and tobacco. But the gain, nevertheless, was apparent in nearly every article on the list, the only articles which showed a loss being legacies, successions and penalties. The next comparison covers the entire quarters under the present Administration — from April 1 to September 30 — and the flattering exhibit still continues, the net gain over the corresponding quarters in 1868 being $23,834,868. The first quarter of the current fiscal year is then compared with the same quarter in 1868, and it is, on the whole, the fairest comparison that could be instituted, because the collections in both years were made on the same basis of law. The result is exceedingly satisfactory. Not only is the gain for the quarter eight millions or over 20 per cent. in favor of this year, but an examination shows that it ramifies through the whole list, there being but two insignificant sources which are not increased, viz.: penalties and passports. No better evidence is needed of the increased efficiency of the law and of its administration. The Commissioner briefly extends this comparison to the month of November just closed. The aggregate exhibit is as follows:

	1868.	1869.
July	$16,990,649 92	$21,578,634 94
August	13,900,385 70	15,015,396 81
September	9,760,796 29	13,022,303 87
October	10,092,335 34	12,054,799 57
November	9,641,304 63	13,145,569 75
Total	$60,385,471 88	$74,816,704 94

The Commissioner then enters into an analysis of the production of spirits, and as a conclusion states that prior to the law of July 20, 1868, the Government did not collect a tenth part of its tax on distilled spirits. In the absence of reliable data the Commissioner estimates the annual consumption of distilled spirits at eighty millions of gallons, and he believes that after the present law has been brought into complete execution, and such amendments made as time and experience may demonstrate to be necessary, the annual revenue from this source will equal sixty millions of dollars. Mr. DELANO propounds to Congress the pertinent inquiry, Will it be wise, in view of these probabilities, to change the law in any essential particular, as to the amount of the tax or the manner of its collection, until further time shall be given to test its merits? Efforts will undoubtedly be made to change the law in material points, but none can or ought to succeed in the face of these arguments and facts.

The suggestions which are made in another part of the report, that there should be no changes in any part of the law save such as are found to be necessary for its more perfect execution, will not be so generally sustained, because it conflicts with the very natural and proper desire for a reduction of taxation. In urging the reënactment of the income tax, which Mr. DELANO does in a terse and conclusive argument, he makes no recommendation of a change in the rate, an omission which we hope the Secretary of the Treasury will supply. As this matter will of necessity come up for action, it seems to us that the Commissioner would have added force to his arguments against a change in the law in other respects, if he had proposed a continuance of this tax with a modification in its rate. The demand of the people for a reduction of taxation cannot be disregarded, and it should be afforded in such manner as will least seriously affect the revenue.

Mr. DELANO warmly indorses the present system of Supervisors, and urges an increase of their compensation. This is wise. There will be an effort in Congress, without doubt, to abolish this office, but the good results which have been achieved by it should continue to follow and increase, as they certainly will if greater inducements are held out to men of ability and integrity to accept the positions. No man should be appointed Supervisor who is not himself qualified to be Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

With regard to the prevention of frauds upon the revenue, especially in the collection of the tax upon spirits, the Commissioner recounts the earnest endeavors which have been made to secure capable, efficient and honest officers; for, he says, despite all contrivances, he must after all depend chiefly upon the aid of honest and faithful local officers.

Mr. DELANO enters into a brief argument to show that the internal revenue tax is not unjust or burdensome. The general tone of his report is against any reduction of the rate of taxation in any respect. In the main we agree with the proposition that the internal revenue tax is not unjust or burdensome. But in some respects the rate should be modified, and in others the tax should be removed. We have already alluded to the income tax, the rate of which is oppressive. Then, there is the tax imposed upon transportation, which in especially burdensome, since it is, in effect, a tax upon the products of agricultural industry, and is particularly unjust to the West. The Government now taxes the transportation of the country to the extent of four and a half millions of dollars per year, and in simplifying and reducing the list it is one of the first imposts that should be removed.

The Erie Litigation—How it Involves Public Interests.

Every careful reader of history has observed how often it has happened that some private contention has come to represent public interest and safety—as it were, merging its individual significance in the larger sphere of its public importance. Such an example may be found in the present Erie litigation. When Mr. RAMSEY'S suit was commenced against the Erie managers, it attracted great attention by reason of the notoriety of those managers, the large pecuniary interests involved, and the extent to which public feeling had been excited upon the subject litigated. But the latest proceeding before Judge MURRAY, by which the whole subject is again brought before him, has made these original elements of interest trifling compared with the public considerations now immediately involved in the hearing to be had before that Judge, as a brief reference to the proceedings in this suit thus far will make very apparent.

The law provides that it shall be within the power of the Supreme Court of this State to call directors and officers of corporations to account for their official misconduct, to suspend, remove and hold them to a pecuniary liability, as the nature of the case may demand. This authority involves a duty to exercise jurisdiction in all proper cases, and to make corporate property secure and its managers obey the laws. There was brought before the Court in Delaware County a case of alleged delinquency in corporate management, more notorious, on a larger scale, and more demoralizing in its example—since the abuses charged are generally believed to exist—than all others known to this generation. And, besides, the ramifications of the alleged abuses were so broad, and the proposed investigations would reach persons of such known influence, that the case acquired something like public importance from the beginning, and made it certain that the combinations for resistance would be desperate and extensive.

The Court seems to have met the case firmly on the papers presented. It did three important things: it suspended eight out of seventeen directors, leaving a majority to take care of the Company; it appointed a referee to take the testimony of the alleged delinquents and others, in order that the Court might have the truth before it when deciding, finally, on the suspension or removal of these eight or other directors; it also appointed a receiver to operate the road only in case any of the nine directors left decided to stand by those removed, so that no quorum could be obtained. It looks as if Mr. TWEED had so elected; and it may, therefore, be inevitable, either that the receiver go into possession—the Company being left without any managers—or that the Judiciary totally break down before the Erie combination, and allow the Erie Ring to roll over it. But we do not see that the matter of a receiver is directly involved in the next proceeding before Judge MURRAY, and some new stays have been obtained delaying action on the order for a receiver.

As soon as these orders were made, a suit was instituted before Judge GEORGE G. BARNARD, of this City, having for its object the stoppage of all proceedings in Mr. RAMSEY'S suit. No one will be surprised at that move, or at its result; and the time is past when it is necesary to make any suggestion as to the interests to be saved by such action. For only a few months before, in an Erie case, where Judge BARNARD had appointed a receiver, he decided that an injunction precisely the same in principle, as that which he a few days since granted against Mr. RAMSEY, was utterly unwarranted, illegal and void. But it is important as illustrating the peril of the times and the sad condition of the Judiciary, that the plaintiff's Albany attorneys have taken proceedings in open disregard of this order of Judge BARNARD; that is, they have treated it as he before decided all such injunctions might be treated, as being "utterly illegal and void." Thus the administration of the law is degraded, and its chosen ministers become its assassins.

The questions to come before Judge MURRAY are these: Will he recede from his order of suspension?—will he insist on a public investigation of the facts before a referee where the truth can be made public in regard to the alleged abuses of the Erie managers?

It does not become us to express opinions upon debatable questions of fact about to come before a legal tribunal. We assume that the Court will decide these questions on their merits, and will not be coerced or overawed by either contending party.

But the public interest, in behalf of which we have a right to speak, demands that there shall be a thorough investigation of the abuses charged against some of the Erie directors. That result can never be reached by affidavits alone, nor by any process short of public examination and cross-examination of witnesses before the referee where all those knowing the facts may be compelled to disclose them. The scandalous proceedings taken from time to time before the Courts in this City, confined, systematically, to affidavits alone, fully prove this. These proceedings shed little or no light upon the facts and the guilty parties, though the affidavits filled volumes; and ever since the Company's affairs have remained a national scandal and a prolific source of general corruption. It is generally believed that the greatest abuses have been and are being perpetrated, and that the Courts here are too weak or too corrupt to afford any redress; and the consequence is that the public interest and safety suffer great peril, and day by day the administration of justice sinks in public estimation. The present condition of the affair is a disgrace to a civilized community, and cannot, we fear, long continue without some form of lawless violence.

That a public investigation is what is more dreaded by the Erie managers than a suspension of directors or a receiver, is apparent. They had early notice of Judge MURRAY'S orders. In a few hours after their arrival here, Judge BALCOM was also here. In a few hours after the arrival of Judge MURRAY'S orders, Judge BALCOM made an order staying the service of Judge MURRAY'S orders, "and *particularly* the proceedings for examinations before the referee!"

Soon after Judge BALCOM made what he called a *correction* of his order, but the corrected order did not allow the examination to proceed, *and his order has to this day prevented such examination;* and in the meantime motions are noticed before him to set aside the suspension and these orders on the ground that they are granted on inadequate and hearsay proof! His interference at the same moment assumed the inadequacy of the proof, and closed all access to the facts. Nothing more extraordinary than this has ever occurred.

There is no profit in an attempt to disguise the policy which prompted these efforts of the Erie directors to avoid a full public investigation, nor does it require the acumen of a lawyer to see clearly that the main question to come before Judge MURRAY, is whether vast aggregations of money and influence in the hands of reckless men, backed by numerous minions and abettors, and encouraged by a weak and distrusted Judiciary, have yet attained in this State such perilous and formidable power that they can prevent a Court of Equity from enforcing a thorough investigation into alleged abuses and offences, publicly and formally charged on oath before such tribunal? Let the merits or demerits of the claims of the litigants be for the moment laid aside, and there still stands out in all its striking proportions this question of grave public importance upon which the attention of thoughtful men is earnestly centered. That investigation must now be had, or we shall all be disgraced, and the State and nation will be dishonored by an open and undisguised triumph of those who dread exposure and fear punishment, over the Courts, and all the healthy and honest public sentiment there is left among us. If Judge MURRAY, or whatever other Judge shall preside when this question again comes up, fails in his duty to enforce such an examination, he will commit a high crime against order and civilization. JAY GOULD and his abettors deliberately undertake to prevent any such public investigation. This is, as it seems to us, so distinct and decisive an issue that the authority of the Court and the execution of the law at all, hinges upon it. Let it be carried through, at all hazards, even if the Judge has to come to the City and take the proofs himself.

If the result shall establish the innocence of the parties charged, let them be restored to public respect. On the other hand, if it shall establish the truth of the charges, then let the most audacious knaves and the most reckless usurpers ever tolerated by a patient community, together with those in high and low places who have aided them and fattened on their spoils, be consigned to perpetual scorn and contempt. In either event the majesty of the law will be vindicated, the public mind will be quieted, and all rights be made more secure. We must have an end of these Erie litigations.

Schleswig-Holstein Again.

The fact of the Danish question having been again revived, and of the consequent interchange of diplomatic notes between the Cabinets of Berlin and Vienna, will probably appear to the general reader a remarkably uninteresting piece of intelligence. Of all the murky questions of European politics, the political *status* of these Elbe Duchies is perhaps the most unintelligible. Luxembourg and the Danubian Principalities are daylight itself when compared with the Cimmerian darkness which envelops Schleswig-Holstein. The fortunes of the industrious little community of stock farmers who sustain the commerce of Kiel and Altona have, since the seven days' German war of 1866, dropped out of public view.

It may be remembered that Prussia and Austria, as joint bailiffs for the Germanic Confederation, put in what was called a "federal execution" on this portion of the territories of the newly crowned King of Denmark. The gallant but ineffectual resistance of the Danes, the abortive London Conference, and the joint military occupation of the Duchies, are all events not yet entirely forgotten. As a less marked episode, we may recall the Prussian recognition of the claims of Prince FREDERICK, of Augustenburg, to the Sovereignty, and BISMARCK'S subsequent change of policy when two other candidates started up to complicate the business. For nine months eleven Prussian Crown lawyers tried hard to unravel the skein, and, tangled by the narrow majority of six to five, came to the highly judicious conclusion that none of the pretenders had a right to the whole of the Duchies, and that therefore Prussia and Austria, to whom the King of Denmark had ceded the territory, were the only legitimate owners. These learned pundits were evidently incapable of realizing the absurdity of deriving a title from the very Sovereign whose claims the German Powers had just been forcibly disputing. The question, however, remained conveniently open, and formed a pretext, from the disputes incident on a joint occupation, first for sundry threatening dispatches to Austria, and next, by its introduction into the German Diet, for the declaration of the war which culminated at Sadowa, and changed the territorial map of Europe.

To those who coincide with the opinion lately expressed by a well-informed commentator on European politics, that "we had as yet seen only the first act of a great drama when the curtain fell at Sadowa," the reöpening of the Schleswig-Holstein dispute is somewhat ominous. It is probable that Austria may have at last demanded that her former coadjutor should challenge the general vote of the inhabitants as to their future sovereignty—a course which, so long as she clung to Venetia and the Quadrilateral, she could not very consistently press.

Financial Figures and Figures of Speech.

In this lull of the political tempest between the November elections and the bustle of Congress, Mr. VOORHEES has taken an opportunity to make a speech "to open the coming Gubernatorial campaign." Now the "coming Gubernatorial campaign" does not come, in Indiana, until the latter part of the year 1870; and, accordingly, it seems a somewhat premature opening that Mr. VOORHEES makes.

But, if this first gun of the Indiana canvass was somewhat early, it at least had the good old Democratic roar about it, and the people of Lafavette, at whom it was discharged, must have been greatly delighted. Mr. VOORHEES wanted none of the modern inventions of the enemy—no banks, no bonds, no funding, no amendments to the Constitution, no schemes of finance, nothing at all that can come from a Congress and a President dyed in Republicanism. And this was not all. He saw everything, as usual with Democratic orators, in gloom—the debt enormous, and no chance to pay it—the cloud over the country dark, and no silver lining.

Now, we are not sure that, considering the general dullness which prevails, this blast from Indiana might not have been effective, but, unfortunately, on the very day the speech was published came more news from Secretary BOUTWELL. These tidings were so cheery and pleasant that it was no wonder that they overcame the effect of desponding speeches, even from Mr. VOORHEES. They showed that in the month of November the reduction effected in the public debt was more than seven and a half millions, and that during the nine months since General GRANT'S Administration came into power the reduction effected has been nearly $73,000,000. This is an average of more than eight millions a month, or one hundred millions a year. In the face of such reduction of the public debt, of what use are the dolorous stories of the dismal Jeremiahs of Democracy?

Mr. VOORHEES has not been alone in this experience of *malapropos* lamentation. Mr. PENDLETON felt its full effects, even more keenly, in the Ohio canvass of October, the monthly figures of Mr. BOUTWELL counteracting some of his finest appeals. Mr. S. S. COX labored under a similar difficulty here a month later. And the only moral we can suggest for Democratic orators, who wish to make a good impression while "pushing the financial argument" is, to beware of the first day of the month, the day of the Treasury figures.

We publish to-day a letter from the late United States Consul at Crete, which is worthy the careful attention of our readers. It is the view of a man who really possesses that knowledge of European affairs which the *Nation* tries to persuade us it enjoys by a kind of supernatural inspiration. Our correspondent does not, like our contemporary, reason from a limited circle of ideas, but forms his opinions upon facts. He gives many weighty reasons for the belief that some such movement is on foot in Europe as that recently announced by our own correspondent at St. Petersburgh—who, by the way, assures us of the perfect trustworthiness of his news. Mr. STILLMAN'S conclusions do not actually point to the alliance said to have been formed, but he shows, what all the world is well aware of, that Russia has many motives for desiring an alliance with France. We do not, of course, commit ourselves to our correspondent's opinions in reference to Russia and her present policy. We are not even prepared to concede that England is likely to take any steps for the defence of Turkey. Still less do we understand that the "interests of Christianity" render it imperative upon the United States to go to war for the preservation of a Mohammedan empire. These, however, are questions scarcely calling for discussion now, and we have allowed our correspondent to express his views upon them for the sake of the real insight which he incidentally affords into some dark corners of European politics.

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According to the reports, a clergyman recently preached a sermon on marriage, in which he said that if a man refused to marry, say at 25 or 30, he should be liable to a fine "if he could give no reasons." If such a court were in existence now, not much would accrue in the shape of fines, for before any just tribunal it would be sufficient to cite the "Rev." Mr. FROTHINGHAM'S doctrines as a sufficient reason for anybody declining to enter into a contract which other people are at liberty to violate. But happily for society Mr. FROTHINGHAM is as yet in a minority.

* * *

We appear to be entering upon what the reporters would call a "carnival" of profanity and lawlessness. It would probably only weary a jaded public if we gave an outline of all the murders, or attempted murders, which have been recorded during the last ten days. Most of them have been dismissed without a word of comment—like that case of a jealous husband who shot a lodger dead the other day at the Palisades, on mere suspicion. We called attention to this crime when it occurred, but none of our contemporaries took the slightest notice of it. If the murdered lodger—who, by the by, proved to be quite innocent—had been a writer for the papers, his fate might have excited greater attention. Besides deeds of this kind, the public have been favored with some striking examples of the contempt which certain ministers of religion and public writers feel for those subjects which most people still hold sacred. A contemporary has accidentally, and apparently for the first time, met with a copy of the Bible, and places two verses from it at the head of as reckless a piece of profanity as was ever published under the disguise of a "leading article." In an age when the only "religion" approved by many public moralists is the convenient one that every man ought to be allowed to do what is right in his own eyes, without regard to divine or human laws, there is nothing surprising in the events which are happening around us. But still we venture to hope that the "carnival" will soon be over, and that at least the professed interpreters of Scripture will return to their senses.

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Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS the other day made the strange prediction that immigration from Great Britain would soon come to an end. He founded this opinion upon the argument that England is about to do justice to Ireland, and that after that the Irish would be contented to stay at home. But does Mr. PHILLIPS suppose there would be no poverty left in Great Britain even if Ireland were wholly emancipated from England? In the southern and eastern parts of England thousands of men are obliged to bring up their families on less than $4 a week. These people are only just beginning to understand that emigration is within their reach, and that it provides a certain remedy for their hardships. The *Spectator* tells us that whole villages are now beginning to move, and it truly says that "nothing but ignorance can induce a decent ditcher, or man of any kind accustomed to daily labor on the soil, to remain in a country where he has no meat, no chance of rising, no possibility of acquiring land." The motive for emigration will never die out in a small and over populated land.

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That Spanish crown still goes begging. The Duke of GENOA will have nothing to do with it. The Marquis RAPELLO and the Duchess of GENOA "are, and have always been, strongly opposed to the Prince's acceptance of the crown." So says one authorized to declare the intentions of the family on the subject. The Prince who wanders into foreign lands to find a throne is very likely to find a grave instead. Thus it fell out with MAXIMILIAN, and the stern lesson of his fate has apparently not been lost upon the young Duke who was to have been asked to succeed ISABELLA.

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Professor F. G. WELCH, of Yale, like many other well-meaning persons, destroys the effect of his arguments by carrying them into the region of absurdity. He has been issuing his own private counterblast against tobacco. He is quite right in many of his remarks on the subject. But when he tells young men that smoking makes people blind, deaf and idiotic—to say nothing of its effect on their morals—he puts himself out of Court. We see people every day who smoke cigars, and yet have retained a fair use of their senses, can even hear and see. But the immoderate indulgence in tobacco is as much a piece of insanity as anything else for which a man may be shut up in a lunatic asylum. Boys must now go down to business with a cigar half as big as themselves stuck between their pallid lips, and the moment that is "through," they must replace it with a filthy "plug" of tobacco. Is it any wonder that they are old and emaciated in appearance, or that their feeble energies constantly require to be quickened with rum and whisky? Professor WELCH'S advice is in the main good, and never was there more necessity to urge it upon the attention of the young than now.

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Civic honors are not so highly appreciated as they might be. A man saw his name exhibited on a placard as candidate for Alderman. He at once tore it down, and being carried before the Magistrate, thus explained his motive: "I have been an honest and respectable man for seventy years, and I won't be held up to public odium and contempt by having it represented that I am a candidate for Alderman." This is flattering to the gentlemen who at present fill this distinguished position. It may remind some of them of LEECH'S picture of the respectable London merchant who was reproving a junior clerk for neglect of duty. "Boy," said he, "you will lose your position, disgrace your friends, sink from bad to worse, and finally end by becoming Lord Mayor." The four brothers who got up a family shooting party last week in Second-avenue belong to the only class which, in these days, seems to be eager to acquire the lesser municipal dignities.

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Mr. JOHN STUART MILL is no friend to the system of which Mr. KOOPMANSCHAP is the energetic advocate. He thinks that we ought to absolutely prohibit the introduction of Chinese as coolies. "All such obligations," he says, "are a form of compulsory labor—that is, slavery;" and he would make it a penal offence for any one to enter into them. But with regard to the influx of Chinese, Mr. MILL laughs at the apprehensions which are sometimes professed. He is of opinion that in this country there is "room enough for all,"—a belief which was likewise universal in this country until progressive ideas enabled a section of our countrymen to draw up a new and improved declaration of independence.

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The Marquis of WESTMINSTER, whose income is said to be equal to about $5,000, gold, a day, and is largely increasing every year, has—so we are told—become a member of the racing fraternity in England. This will be joyful news for the "Spiders" of the Turf. They have been rather downhearted lately. The casualties among their once wealthy victims have been unpleasantly numerous. The Marquis of HASTINGS died a bankrupt. The Dukes of NEWCASTLE and HAMILTON, the Earl of WESTMORELAND, and half a score more have been sold up. It really began to be a very dark prospect for "gentlemen" who live by their wits. But now, in the very nick of time, comes another fat pigeon to be plucked. The Marquis of WESTMINSTER will stand a good deal of plucking. His ready money cannot be much less than £6,000,000. His estates bring in an enormous sum. Even Mr. PADWICK, who has built his own fortunes on the ruin of other men's, will have all his work to do to get the Marquis of WESTMINSTER fairly into his web. But there are several members of the Jockey Club who will be proud and delighted to help him. The heir apparent himself might not refuse to join in the sport, unless he has altered his tastes since the Duke of NEWCASTLE'S spoils were divided.

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A correspondent has suggested that the cars on the elevated track in Greenwich-street shall have no windows at the sides, that curious passengers may not have an opportunity of peeping into the first-story windows of private houses, and that nobody should expectorate on the "poor inhabitants below," or the goods on the sidewalk. No doubt it would be well to have those lights in the roof of the car to prevent such things, but there is another sort of defect which the managers of the railway may also look to—the rattling noise that attends the working of the cars, not alone accompanying them, but running along the whole line of traction. It is a very unpleasant sort of street music, and we have an idea that something may be done to do away with it or deaden it.

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Sir JOHN BOWRING, who has touched public life at so many points, is now the recognized leader of a new kind of church, which our London correspondent has been recently describing. Its purpose is to afford rational entertainment on Sunday evenings in the shape of lectures with music of a high order, selected from BEETHOVEN, CHERUBINI, MENDELSSHON, ROSSINI and others. The lectures are secular in their nature—dealing with progress and the sciences, and are well attended, the members paying at the rate of $5 a year. Being called a church, the Bowring institution evades the law against "Sunday entertainments," and our correspondent very shrewdly suggests that the profane music-saloon people may call their places churches or chapels in the same way, and quite overdo that scheme of popular enlightenment. Nothing more likely.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE BREMEN STEAMSHIP HANSA.

The steamship *Hansa*, which left Bremen Nov. 20 and Southampton Nov. 23, arrived at this port yesterday. Her news is later by two days than that at hand by the *Russia*.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Turkey and Egypt—Intrigues of Russia and France—Probable Complications.

From a Special Correspondent.

ATHENS, Greece, Sunday, Nov. 7, 1869.

The Eastern question is rapidly approaching a new phase of development and a possible solution, on the condition that NAPOLEON III. remains chief of the French nation. There remains no doubt in my mind, from evidence gathered from a large correspondence on, and an intimate acquaintance with, the political condition of the Greek and the Greco-Slavonic provinces of the Ottoman Empire, that the Russian Government is making preparations for a general and sufficiently desperate insurrection of the Christian population of that Empire, and that the Egyptian question has been raised by the same influences to increase the Sultan's embarrassment, and at the same time to give the French Government a common interest in the hoped-for solution. The Viceroy, to my certain knowledge, has long been in treaty with the Czar for the abolition of the capitulations and the virtual recognition of the independence of Egypt, which is equivalent, under actual circumstances, to throwing it, a little later, into the hands of the French. The withdrawal of the Egyptian troops from Crete during the continuance of the insurrection was a consequence of the engagement of Russia to consent to the abolition of the capitulations, (in the preservation of which she has a trivial interest,) and the recent understanding between the French and Russian Emperors relates, in all probability, to the Egyptian question.

GENERAL OPPOSITION TO THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

The insurrection in Crete was equally favored by the Russian Government as a means of weakening the Sultan; and the more recent troubles in Dalmatia stimulated by it, to show Austria how strong a hold Panslavism had in that Empire, as well as to make a menace against its tranquillity in case of alliance with Turkey. Servia and Moldo-Wallachia, as well as Bulgaria, Montenegro and Bosnia, are well known to be in readiness, or getting to be so, to unite in any movement, and the probable appointment of General IGNATIEFF, late Minister to Constantinople, as Chancellor of the Empire, is, in all probability, the signal for the commencement of operations, as it is well known that he is the advocate of the most energetic movements toward Stamboul, not directly, but as the object of an union of the Sclavonic tribes, who, in their utter incapacity to organize themselves into a separate nation, will fall into the hands of Russia at no distant period. General IGNATIEFF has been the soul of this combination, and if the means at his disposal equal his remarkable ability and energy, the critical moment for the Ottoman Empire has arrived.

RUSSIAN POLICY TOWARDS GREECE.

The Greek element is carefully avoided in the new combination, Greek progress and the Panslavic programme being utterly incompatible. The Cretan insurrection, stimulated and favored by Russia as long as it could weaken Turkey and Greece simultaneously, was treacherously suppressed by the Russian pressure at Athens, as soon as it became evident that it must lead to complications, and a general movement, in which the initiative would belong to Athens and the progressive and constitutional party in Greece, and in which the republican element in Italy and elsewhere would take part. This has always been the Russian policy toward Greece, to use her against Turkey, and at the same time exhaust her by internal troubles and external embarrassments. The constitutional statesmen of Greece, aware of this policy, have long since been earnestly opposing Russian influence in Greece, but the King being in the hands of the Czar, they can accomplish nothing without revolution, which no one desires at present.

THE CRETANS AT THE END OF THE INSURRECTION.

Having been intimately connected with all that related to the Cretan insurrection, I am perfectly competent to declare that at the time of the actual end of the Cretan insurrection the Cretans were, relatively to the forces which could be brought against them, in a better condition to resist than they had been at any previous time, and that the new and complete reorganization of the insurrection on a better basis than it had ever before had, was being prepared, and only demanded a sum of £8,000 to complete and carry through the Winter, when the insurrection, nearly ready in other parts of the Turkish Empire, would have broken out,—notably that of the Lebanon, whose chief, JOSEPH KARAM, was waiting at Athens the signal to move. The then governing Ministry in Greece, (appointed virtually by Russia, whose control over the King was absolute,) which had been for a year manœuvring to compel the insurrection to break itself down, but dared take no direct steps to that end from fear of a popular rising, finally planned and sent the famous Petroponeaki expedition for the express purpose of breaking the insurrection down, and, at the same time, by apparently favoring it, to save themselves from popular indignation. The plot was so transparent that, though it succeeded in crushing Crete, the Ministry fell with it, and the King was only saved by the dread of the consequences of a revolution in the critical state in which Greece then was.

ENGLAND, AUSTRIA AND GREECE.

Russia hopes to paralyze Austria, which is the party principally interested, by Prussian hostility and Sclavic insurrection, and in the present inert disposition of England to carry the question through without dangerous struggle, or a delay which would enable the Republicans of Europe to enter into the contest. The only combination which can stop the success of the plan is an union of England, Austria and Greece in support of Turkey, with neutrality of Prussia and Italy. This combination Russia hopes to prevent by using the influence of the United States to paralyze England and prevent her from making any direct resistance to the intrigues of the Czar, and to menace retaliation for the offences committed against us during the great insurrection.

THE INFLUENCE OF AMERICA.

As a question when, for the first time, the influence of the United States enters into European combination, it behooves us to consider well the effect of our exercise of it, and casting aside all petty hostilities and momentary irritation, to throw the weight of our moral influence in favor of progress and civilization. It is, perhaps, the first time in this century that the English policy has been in perfect accord with that of Christianity and human liberty, and no nobler satisfaction for all the injuries we have received at her hands could be taken, than to assist her to do the working out of our own principles. No human interest requires that Russia should make new Polands on the Mediterranean; that she should extend the order of Warsaw to Athens, and Siberia to the Himalayas. Russian predominance in the Levant is the death of all the rising republicanism of Eastern Europe, and equally of American influence there. As an earnest watcher, if not active participant, during the Cretan insurrection; as intimately conversant with the inner history of the affair from beginning to the end, I can positively assert that there was no political influence which the Russian agents were so hostile to as that of America, and though they employed it to the furtherance of their nefarious plans, and do still employ it, through the diligently-circulated statement that Russia and the United States are in accord on the Eastern question, they were invariably opposed to any step which would increase our hold on the popular feeling.

THE RUSSIAN CHURCH.

My known sympathies and trials on behalf of the Christian subjects of Turkey leave me in no doubtful color, so far as that Empire is concerned. I clung to Cretan liberty while it had a shadow of hope, but, now that that struggle is over, and the sod covers our common dead, I am equally earnest in saying that the interests of Christianity and humanity demand the support of Turkey as against Russia, and the gradual development of the civilization of the East through Greek as opposed to Muscovite ecclesiastical influences. We all know what Russian political progress means, but we do not all know that the Russian Church is being built up into a Papacy more formidably organized and more strongly ironclad than that of Rome can ever have been; an intolerable and despotic appliance of the State to the individuality of its subject, while the Greek Church preserves the municipal character and freedom of thought by which it has always been distinguished from that of Rome, and which it borrows from the republican character of its people in the days when it was planted there by the Apostles. Its gradual development cannot fail to develop a large, healthy Protestantism, when popular education is sufficiently advanced to become the basis of religious freedom. The Turk, again, is, with all his barbarism and fanaticism, tolerant of religious teaching, and too weak to prevent political progress. His Empire will yield in time to a system of republican States, growing up in its decay, and confederated one day in an Eastern Switzerland, united in religion and interests, if not in tongue, while Russian supremacy will crush republicanism and religious freedom together.

THE PEOPLE OF GREECE.

The present Kingdom of Greece is the only possible nucleus of political development for the East, and, with all its faults and crudities of organization, has done and is doing much to prepare the race in other provinces for political freedom. I have lived with the Greeks four years, in relations the most intimate, and in circumstances the most trying to national character, and, though no Philhellene, on my arrival in the country, I can declare that I have never lived with any people more worthy, in spite of their faults, the moral support of the civilized world, more thoroughly imbued with the political virtues most necessary to political existence or comparable with them for private and domestic virtue. Of their intelligence and aptitude for progress no one ever doubted who knew them, and the testimony not only of my own experience but of many foreigners who have resided for years among them, is that as to probity and honesty they in no sense merit the reputation prejudiced and outwitted travelers have given them. The more one knows the people the more one must honor them.

It does not become our people in the coming struggle to exercise an influence adverse to the advancement of the only race from whom anything in the way of political progress in the East can be anticipated or with whom we can have any political sympathy, in order to punish England for the offence against us. I know that Russia counts largely on a certain moral support from our defiant attitude toward England. Our only noble and great policy in the case is to give England to understand that so far as she maintains the interests of civilization we will sustain her with our friendship, and postpone if not condone all questions in abeyance between us. I wish it were possible that we might set the first example of national application of the principles of Christianity.

W. J. STILLMAN,

Late United States Consul in Crete.

FRANCE AND PRUSSIA.

A War Cloud in the Past—Interesting Historical Reminiscence.

Paris (Nov. 21) Correspondence of the London Times.

Under the title of *L'Œuvre de M. Bismarck*, 1863-1866, a work is about to issue from the Paris press which may be found to contribute useful materials to future histories of that eventful period. Its author, M. VILLEBORT, was in Germany during the campaign of 1866, was present at most of its stirring scenes, and seems to have been on very friendly and almost intimate terms with Count BISMARCK, of whom he saw a good deal. We must be prepared, therefore, for some leaning toward the hero of the time; but so far as I can judge from a hasty perusal of that portion of the as yet unpublished work which has reached my hands, the author does not shrink from criticising, as well as praising, his friend and host. The following passage is curious and interesting: "On the 7th of August I went to take leave of M. BISMARCK, by whom, at Berlin before and after the war, at Horsitz and at Nikolsburg I had always been received with a kindness of which I retain the most lively remembrance. Toward 10 at night I was in the Prime Minister's cabinet when the French Ambassador, M. BENEDETTI, was annouced. 'Go and take a cup of tea in the drawing room.' M. BISMARCK said to me, 'I will be with you shortly.' Two hours passed, midnight struck, then 1 in the morning. About twenty persons, the family and intimate friends, awaited the master of the house. At last he appeared, with a calm and smiling countenance. We took tea, and smoked and drank beer in the German fashion. The conversation, alternately grave and gay, turned on Germany, Italy, and France. Rumors of war with France then circulated in Berlin. At the moment of leavetaking, 'Monsieur le Ministre,' I said, 'Will you allow me to ask you a strangely indiscreet question—Is it peace or war that I carry back to Paris?' M. BISMARCK answered promptly, 'A durable friendship with France! I firmly hope that France and Prussia will henceforward form the dualism of intelligence and progress.' I fancied I detected a singular smile on the lips of a man destined to occupy a distinguished place in Prussian politics, the Privy Councilor Baron VON KEUDELL. Next morning I called upon him and told him how much that smile had puzzled me. 'You leave for France to-night,' he said. 'Give me your word of honor to keep what I am going to tell you a secret until you reach Paris: before a fortnight we shall have war on the Rhine if France persists in her territorial demands. She asks what we neither can nor will give her. Prussia will never yield an inch of German ground; we could not do it without raising all Germany against us, and, if it comes to that, we would rather raise her against France than against ourselves.' That step of the Tuileries Cabinet, so profoundly impolitic and unskillful at such a moment, and which resulted in a check given to French diplomacy, was of wonderful service to M. BISMARCK in all his enterprises on Germany. It furnished him with an irresistible argument to prove the necessity of great armaments against France, at the same time that his refusal to give up the least morsel of German soil still further exalted the prestige of Prussia in the eyes of every German patriot."

GEORGE PEABODY.

Preparations for the Removal to America of His Remains.

From the Daily News, Nov. 22.

The executors of the late Mr. PEABODY, accompanied by Mr. PEABODY RUSSELL, of Boston, who has just arrived from America, visited the *Monarch* this day for the purpose of inspecting the arrangements made for the reception of the body, which is to be removed from Westminster Abbey on Friday next. Up to last week it had been understood that Sir CURTIS LAMPSON, Bart., and Mr. CHARLES REED, M. P., would accompany the remains to Danvers, but the arrival of Mr. RUSSELL, who comes out as the eldest male representative of the family, to take charge of the body, renders this mark of honor no longer necessary. The coffin will be deposited in the state saloon, which is draped in black, and cabins are fitted for Mr. RUSSELL and for Mr. PEABODY's personal servant, who was with him when he died. The Mayor had desired to arrange a public procession through the town, but it is understood that the executors wish this to be avoided, if possible. The *Monarch* is our finest turret ship. She will sail out to Spithead, and there be joined by the *Richmond* and two others of the American squadron, and with this convoy the remains of the great philanthropist will be carried to Portland, arriving, it is expected, about the 8th of December.

American Thanksgiving—Celebration of the Day in Vienna.

From Galignani's Messenger, Nov. 21.

In pursuance of the proclamation of President GRANT, appointing Thursday, the 18th of November, for a national thanksgiving, and in accordance with the invitation issued by the Committee, Messrs. POST, BROWNE, SHATTUCK and TIFFANY, a large portion of the Americans in Vienna, ladies and gentlemen, assembled at 6 o'clock in the extensive Hall of the "Weisses Ross'," which was tastefully decorated for the occasion with the flags of Austria and America in token of the growing cordiality of the two nations. The busts of the Emperor and Empress, together with a portrait of General GRANT, occupied a conspicuous position amid the ornamentation of the extensive hall, while a band of music gave at appropriate intervals the national airs of the two countries. At the conclusion of the dinner Hon. JOHN JAY, the American Minister, gave the first toast—"The President of the United States." A toast to the Emperor of Austria followed, the company receiving this toast as they had done that to the President of the United States, standing and with three cheers, and the band played an Austrian anthem: The Minister, in introducing the third sentiment, alluded to the recent names which it enumerated, and among others: "RAYMOND, of the American Press; RAWLINS, Secretary of War; Senator FESSENDEN, and GEORGE PEABODY," and the company rose and honored in silence. The toast was: "The memory of the dead of American history, to whom we owe the Freedom, the Unity, and the tone of the Republic." The fourth toast, to "The Army and Navy of the United States," was responded to by General P. S. POST in an effective speech. The fifth, "The American Congress, Senate and House, representing United States and a harmonious people," was briefly spoken on by Dr. NORRIS. The sixth, "Our Common Schools, the nurseries of morality and patriotism, of law and order, never to be controlled by sects or factions," was expatiated on by Mr. J. F. DELAPLAINE. The seventh, "The American Press," called forth interesting speeches from Mr. MAAS, who had been for fifteen years associated with the press of the United States, and who gave some comparative statistics of the newspapers on the two continents, and by Mr. KIRSCH, who concluded an effective speech, in which he eulogised the progressive press of Austria, by proposing a toast to a cordial understanding between the press of Austria and the United States, which was received with hearty cheers. The eighth, "The American Clergy," was to have been responded to by the Right Rev. Bishop COXE, of western New-York, but he had been unexpectedly obliged to leave Vienna, and in the Bishop's absence it was spoken on by Dr. JOSIAH L. HALL. The last toast, "Our Countrywomen," was responded to by Dr. SHATTUCK, amid cordial applause, after which the company separated.

AQUATIC.

International Scullers' Match in England.

From the London Times, Nov. 22.

On Friday afternoon a scullers' match for £50 a side was rowed on the Tyne between WALTER BROWN, of Portland, Me., champion sculler of the United States, and WM. SADLER, of Putney, a younger brother of JOSEPH SADLER, of Surbiton, with whom the American was matched some weeks ago, but to whom he paid forfeit. It was stipulated in the agreement between the men that the race should be rowed between the High-Level and Scotswood Suspension bridges; but that, in order to avoid rough water, is should be either up on the flood or down on the ebb, whichever was the more propitious, as the umpire might determine. On the morning of the match day Mr. W. JOHNSON, of Newcastle, who had been appointed umpire, inspected the river, and as a strong wind was blowing from the westward, decided that the race should be rowed down from Scotswood to the High-Level bridge, the water being somewhat rough while the tide was flowing, but by no means so much so as on the previous day. * * * * * * * * * * When above the Mansion-house, or within 120 yards of the High-Level Bridge, SADLER stopped from exhaustion and nearly fell out of the boat. BROWN, who was utterly incapable of an effort and thoroughly rowed out, consequently went away and passed the post an easy winner, SADLER being incapable of completing the course and being lifted out of his boat. The time to the spot where SADLER stopped was 21 minutes 26 seconds, and BROWN reached the bridge within another half minute. On all sides nothing was heard but loud expressions of admiration at the gallant manner in which the London man, after rowing a stern race and a losing one for three miles, had endeavored to turn the fortune of the day at the last moment, the oldest *habitués* of the river dwelling upon the self-evident fact that both men were thoroughly exhausted and that the American was fortunate in just pulling through. At last, therefore, the merits of the champion waterman of the United States have been fully tested, and that he is not the great sculler he was supposed to be has been abundantly demonstrated.

CUBA.

The Situation—The War—Battle at San Jose—Remedios and Puerto Principe Affairs—Starvation—The Spanish Fleet Story a Humbug.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Nov. 30, 1869.

More troops! Still they come to aid the Spanish authorities in their (perhaps) vain endeavors to uphold the standard of CASTILLO Y LEON to the trade winds that sweep over Cuba and render life to the white race possible on this island. Sunday a battalion of volunteers from Madrid, 1,073 strong, arrived. The iron-clad *Zaragosa*, with another battalion, entered the harbor last evening, and several thousand more are expected this week. General LESCA has some 14,000 men in his Department of Cinco Villas. General PUELLO, with 8,000 to 10,000, has his hands full in guarding Puerto Principe, Nuevitas and the railroad between the two places. VALMASEDA can dispose of some 10,000 men, scattered between Santiago de Cuba, Manzanilla, Las Tunas, Holguin and Gibara. This last-named chief claims he has cleared the country between Santiago de Cuba and Manzanillo of rebels, a feat, by the way, he has performed three or four times, the rebels persisting in returning afterward.

PUERTO PRINCIPE.

The latest advices from Puerto Principe chronicle no movements of importance on the part of the Spanish forces. The insurgents about the town are strong enough to prevent the Spaniards from foraging save in large parties. A Peninsular resident there told me it is unsafe for any one to go half a league from the outposts of the town on account of the swarms of rebs. At San José, near Nuevitas, and not far from the line of the railroad, where the battalion of Catalan volunteers have their regimental headquarters, Spanish accounts report that an action took place on the 20th between 100 Catalans and over 500 insurgents. The insurgents lost some 30 killed and the volunteers about half that number. Cuban rumors fly from mouth to mouth to the effect that the insurgents gobbled up the whole detachment of volunteers, over 150 strong, captured the regimental chest and flag—the ensign being one presented the battalion prior to their leaving Barcelona, by the municipality of that city. Holding the railroad between Nuevitas and Principe allows General PUELLO no leisure.

REMEDIOS

and the surrounding country is a favorite stamping ground for the insurrectionists. They burned last week a sugar estate not six miles from the town. *Per contra*, a detachment from the garrison at Remedios occupied an encampment the insurgents had evacuated, and they destroyed some two hundred sacks of rice they left behind. The officer in command at Remedios has ordered all the vagrant Chinamen found about the town to be employed in rebuilding the village of Taguayaboro, some ten miles from Remedios, which the insurgents burned a few weeks ago. General JORDAN, it is reported, is near Gibara, on the north coast. General VALMASEDA will find the road that leads over the mountains from about the Conto River to the other side of "JORDAN," a hard one to travel. Private letters from Santiago de Cuba paint a sombre picture of the health of the city. Similar sources of information from Bayamo, Manzanilla and Trinidad render news that much sickness prevails in these points.

THE SPANISH FLEET.

Much has lately been said about a Spanish fleet having been ordered to New-York for aggressive purposes. All such stories are nonsensical, and have only been started to create sensation, and perhaps to provoke a war between Spain and the United States and second the plans of speculators, who expect to make money, or to serve the interests of the Cubans. The talk of war and of fleet-sending is confined entirely to scandal-mongers, news disseminators, and the adherents of the insurgent cause. Your correspondent has been aware for some time that the *Lealtad*, which is in a leaky condition, would go to New-York to be repaired, the floating dock at Havana not being sufficiently large to take her in. The ironclad *Victoria* was to have gone some time ago in order to have her bottom cleansed of the barnacles, which accumulate in such quantities on the bottom of all (and especially wooden) ships in the harbor of Havana. A letter from General RODAS to the agent of the New-York Associated Press denies also that any such plan as that of sending a Spanish fleet to New-York was ever talked of, and RODAS is not the man to utter a deliberate falsehood. Speaking of RODAS, justice compels me to mention that his career as Captain-General has been the brightest of any Captain-General that Cuba has ever known. Talented and honest he has been enabled to discover and repress numerous cases of fraud and injustice, while he is always ready to listen to the complaint of everybody and to mete out justice to all. Hundreds of cases abundantly prove these facts.

QUASIMODO.

A Monster Petition for Recognition—About 30,000 Signatures.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Mr. C. H. NEEDLES, Jr., has brought to Washington a petition signed by 29,748 citizens of Philadelphia and neighborhood, asking Congress to accord to the "Infant Republic of Cuba" the rights of a belligerent Power and to recognize her independence. The first 200 names were signed in the Union League Club of Philadelphia. Duplicates of the petition were placed about ten days ago in the leading factories, workshops and industrial establishments, as well as in public places of that city, without reference to party. Among the signatures are manufacturers, merchants, statesmen and others. The petition is wound on a reel or cylinder, and when uncoiled measures nearly five thousand feet.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Theatres To-night.

We observe that some changes of programme are to be made at the City theatres this evening. At the Academy of Music a final performance of "William Tell" is to be given. At the Grand Opera House an English version of "The Huguenots" will be rendered for the first time. Mr. WALLACK will present "The Wonder." Mr. DALY will bring out "Wives as they Were and Maids as they Are," at the Fifth-avenue Theatre. At the French Theatre, an improved acting copy of "London" will be recited. At the Olympic, "Under the Gaslight" will be reproduced. At the Bowery, "Paul Clifford" is to be revived, and, at the New-York Circus, the "Man Monkey" makes his *début*. No announcement of moment is made by houses elsewhere.

The French Drama.

An association of known French players, whose names have already had mention in this paper in connection with this very enterprise, open the New-York Theatre this evening, for a series of comedy, vaudeville, operette and opera bouffe entertainments. The opening bill includes "Maitre Pathelin," which almost reaches the dignity of a small *opera comique*; "Les Jurons de Cadillac," a comedetta, and "M. Bertrand and Mlle. Raton," a vaudeville. The representations of these foreign artists are so refreshing by their naturalness, as well as interesting by the literary worth of many parts of the repertory drawn from, that we cannot but give them special prominence and express a hope for their success.

Concert of the Liederkranz.

The members of the Deutscher Liederkranz last evening gave the first of a series of concerts in their superb hall in East Fourth-street. The Society and its guests filled the place. The first part of the programme consisted of HANDEL's rather antiquated music to DRYDEN's "Feast of Alexander," interpreted by a full orchestra and chorus; by Herr FRITSCH, a tenor whose singing would be more effective if it resulted from less apparent exertions; by Herr SOHST, baritone, and by Fraulein JACKSON, whose voice has had so much culture as to cause real regret for its lack of richness. The second half of the bill, and at all points the most attractive, introduced Fraulein ANNA MEHLIG, whom we can regard as the most accomplished *pianiste* now in the country, and who executed amid prolonged applause LISZT's "Campanella," the same composer's variations on motives from "Faust," and one of CHOPIN's waltzes, with the poesy of intention, and the delicacy and fluency of execution the compositions called for in preference to any great energy of style. Fraulein JACKSON's singing of the florid aria from "La Cenerentola," gave, in this final section of a very successful entertainment, renewed assurance of that lady's worth as a skilled songstress. A chorus by the Liederkranz-Maennerchor and an overture by the orchestra were the final elements of the concert.

South American Cotton Cultivated in Georgia.

From the Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer, Dec. 2.

We have noticed that a diploma was awarded at the Georgia State Fair to Dr. C. B. LEITNER, of Geneva, for a fine specimen of South American cotton. Dr. LEITNER yesterday left a boll of this cotton with us, and it is really a variety that deserves attention. The boll is much larger than any cotton boll we ever saw before. The flocks or locks hang down beneath the pod to the length of five and six inches, and these flocks are distinct in their whole length, being five in number. It is easier to believe than to doubt after seeing this boll, that fifty such will weigh a pound! The fibre is fine and silky.

Dr. LEITNER procured the seed of this cotton from Venezuela. He claims for it, after cultivating it in an unfavorable season, that it grows rapidly and matures within fourteen weeks after the seed are planted; that if planted in July it will mature earlier than the native cotton planted early in the Spring; that it is very productive, the stalks averaging one hundred and fifty bolls—and such bolls! that it is exempt from rust, stands drought extraordinarily well and is of superior staple. It requires no comment of ours to convince planters that a variety of cotton possessing these qualities is a most valuable one.

Genesis and Geology—Another Denial from Prof. Agassiz.

In a recent lecture at the Kentucky Military Institute Rev. Dr. HENDERSON said that having seen the statement, which has been widely published, that the first words of Professor AGASSIZ in his opening lecture to the Harvard course were, "I do not wish any one to come to my lectures who believes the Book of Genesis given in the Bible," he wrote him to ascertain the truth or falsity of the statement, and received the following reply:

CAMBRIDGE, Nov. 11, 1869.

DEAR SIR: The reported phrase is a gross falsification. Neither in words nor in spirit did I ever express such sentiments. There seems to be somewhere a hostile spirit bent upon misrepresentation of our University. Professor PIERCE has been maligned in the same manner as I. But neither of us will be dragged into a newspaper controversy. I stand upon my published record as expressed in the last chapter of the first volume of my Fossil Fishes, in the essay on Classification, first volume of the Contributions to the Natural History of the United States, or in my Geological Sketches, or in Methods of Study.

All I ever said that could be so misrepresented is that Genesis is no text book of Natural History.

Very respectfully, L. AGASSIZ.

THE DRAWBACK FRAUDS.

Blatchford Found in Montreal—He is Brought to This City in Custody of Colonel Whiteley.

SAMUEL T. BLATCHFORD, the alleged fugitive drawback conspirator, was brought to this City, yesterday, by Colonel WHITELEY, Chief of the Secret Service Division, the latter having found him at Montreal, Canada. The clue to his whereabouts was given to District-Attorney PIERREPONT several days ago, the informer being one of the parties accused of complicity in the frauds. BLATCHFORD was then reported to be sojourning at the town of Prescott, on the Canadian frontier, in company with RICHARD B. CALDWELL, the alleged ringleader in the drawback scheme. Col. WHITELEY subsequently received orders from the Secretary of the Treasury, through Judge PIERREPONT, to proceed to Canada in search of BLATCHFORD and CALDWELL, as was exclusively mentioned in the TIMES a few days ago. The late Deputy Collector waived an extradition on being found at Montreal, and resigned himself into the custody of Colonel WHITELEY. He informed the latter that he had been made the scapegoat for the sins of others. He will give bonds before the United States Court to-day to answer the criminal charge and indictment against him. He will probably be held in several thousand dollars.

The Tammany Despotism—A Call for Decisive Measures.

The following call has been issued in the Twenty-first Aldermanic District:

TO ARMS CITIZENS! CITIZENS OF HARLEM AND YORKVILLE!—All who desire the overthrow of the Tammany Ring, "a despotism more detestable than that of LOUIS XIV. or of MARAT, LOUIS NAPOLEON or SOULOUQUE, are hereby called upon to lay aside all political or party prejudice, and unite in the accomplishment of this most desirable object! All organizations that claim to be opposed to aggressions of Tammany Hall, upon the rights of the people, and desire their freedom from the thraldom of the unscrupulous cabal that is robbing them of their manhood and their money, are hereby asked to lay aside all rivalries or animosities, and unite in the common and holy purpose set forth in their platforms of principles and the speeches and acts of their representative men. All who desire the election of honest men, to oppose the corruption which characterizes the administration of our City Government, are hereby earnestly entreated to make one vigorous united effort for the establishment of their rights as citizens against the encroachment of a profligate partisan clique or junta, and for the preservation of their persons and property against the increasing spirit of ruffianism and robbery, which makes their lives uncertain and their possessions insecure. Let Mozarters, Democratic Unionists, Republicans and all good citizens of whatever political creed or party resolve to stem this tide of corruption, and avoid the danger that like a pall is fast overshadowing the body politic, and place in office to represent them men who will reflect dignity and character upon the position, and will be vigilant and vigorous in opposition to any scheme of plunder, which from the rich as well as the poor alike, robs their earnings and their sustenance to sustain and keep in power an insatiate horde of hungry, audacious, arrogant, ignorant, intolerant, plundering politicians! All who favor the above call, will please send their names and address to

"VIGILANCE COMMITTEE,"
Station L, Harlem P. O.

LATTER-DAY SAINTS.

Arrival of Distinguished Mormons in this City—What's in the Wind?

On Saturday, a distinguished company of Mormons arrived in this City from the far West, consisting of BRIGHAM YOUNG, Jr., General R. T. BURTON, Commander of the Utah Militia, formerly United States Revenue Collector of that Territory, Elders S. D. SIRRIN and NELSON A. EMPEY. In an interview which our reporter had with the party yesterday, the objects of the visit were fully ascertained. Mr. YOUNG stated that his business was intimately connected with the Pacific Railroad and its relations to Salt Lake City, looking to increased facilities for the accommodation of his people. General BURTON, it is said, has an eye open for soldier recruits, who, it is hoped, will be gathered up by the 240 missionaries recently scattered over the entire country. The remaining members of the company are of the most eloquent of Latter-Day preachers, and their work will be to "convert" to their peculiar doctrines as many of the residents of this City and Brooklyn as possible. In the course of conversation General BURTON admitted the truth of our story of a few days ago as to the gathering of several thousand Mormon soldiers in camp, near Salt Lake City. He denies, however, that the object of gathering the troops is an aggressive one, being intended only for the home defence of their Government. The encamping is not an unusual one, occurring as it does, annually.

These high functionaries visited the Mormon Church in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon, and participated in a five hours' service. Each of them delivered lengthy addresses, which were purely doctrinal in their character. Mr. YOUNG spoke incidentally of the need of a large hall in this vicinity, open to the public without distinction, where the doctrines of the "Church" might be discussed freely with the unbelieving. At the conclusion of the addresses, two sick men—one evidently a rheumatic and the other a consumptive—were presented for "healing," and BRIGHAM YOUNG and General BURTON "laid hands" upon them, rebuked the disease, and "in virtue of their own high office" besought the Almighty to banish it. The result prayed for had not been attained, however, when the sufferers left the house and went to their homes.

The Eleventh Aldermanic District—Withdrawal.

Hon. C. H. Tucker, Chairman of the Aldermanic Convention of the XIth Assembly District:

SIR: From reliable sources we have ascertained that there have been registered in this district on Friday and Saturday, the names of 1,500 fraudulent voters, mainly repeaters. We have made an earnest effort, by consulting with the Commissioners of the Police, the District-Attorney, and a Police Magistrate, to ascertain whether by proper effort on the part of the citizens, these men can be prevented from voting, and whether they can be arrested and punished. We are satisfied that as the law now stands, such efforts would be fruitless. We find that many prominent citizens are indifferent, and are not disposed to take any active part in the canvass, thinking the evil must come to a head sooner or later, and by letting the promoters thereof have their own way that event will be precipitated. We have been advised by many good citizens to withdraw from the canvass; and feeling that under the circumstances an honest expression of the will of the legal voters of the district cannot be realized, and that such action may have a good moral effect by arousing all good citizens to a sense of the dangers that surround us, we respectfully return to you the nomination tendered to us, with a view of enabling you to take such action in the premises as you may deem advisable. Thanking you for the honor conferred upon us by this expression of your good will, we remain, yours very respectfully,

JAMES M. CROSS,
C. C. PINCKNEY.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1869.

At a meeting of the Aldermanic Convention of the Eleventh Assembly District, convened at headquarters, on the evening of Dec. 4, 1869, the foregoing communication was received and read, and the following resolution unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in view of the facts stated in the communication of Messrs. CROSS and PINCKNEY, and concurring in the reason therein set forth, we deem it unwise and inexpedient to make any nominations for Alderman and Assistant Alderman for this district.

CUMMINGS H. TUCKER,
Chairman of Aldermanic Convention.

A Defence of Plymouth Church by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

A collection of $1,000 was taken up in Plymouth Church, yesterday, for erecting accommodations for an evening school for street boys, about to be established in the basement of the Bethel connected with the church. Mr. BEECHER took the occasion to deny the assertion that Plymouth Church is an aristocratic institution. A large proportion of its congregation, he said, were poor or in moderate circumstances, and they cared for the poor, for whom they had built a Bethel that cost $60,000. Mr. BEECHER preached only in the morning, excusing himself from the evening service, saying that a young son of his was on his death-bed. In closing his morning discourse, Mr. BEECHER said he had received letters complaining that, while his sermons were good for Christians, the writers were afraid they were not suited to those who had not begun a Christian life; that he didn't say enough about the atonement, the blood of Christ, &c., &c. These he regarded as figures of speech adapted to the Jews, who were accustomed to daily sacrifices, but not so well adapted to the present age. He trusted he had always preached a living Christ—a Christ that burned with love and sympathy and a desire to save man. He had not attempted to talk about abstractions, about the atonement, foreordination, &c., but he called God to witness he had attempted to preach something better than that—even the living God. If there was more of this kind of preaching, Churches, in his opinion, would not be so dull and dead as they often are.

More Swindling in the Name of Charity.

ROBERT M. HARTLEY, Secretary of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, cautions the public against a tall man (name unknown,) of fair complexion, respectable appearance, a cast in the eye, a fluent talker, from 60 to 65 years of age, who professes to be a retired Methodist clergyman. He has a subscription book with the forged names of the officers of the New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor written therein, but carries no documents. He has obtained and is now soliciting funds in the lower wards of the City, and is believed to be the same impostor who collected for a bogus Howard Society last Winter. Should those on whom he calls cause his arrest, or enable Mr. HARTLEY to do so, they would befriend the poor and bring a rogue to justice.

Yellow Fever at Quarantine.

Two vessels—the bark *Edith Rose*, from Havana, and the brig *Camilla*, from Kingston, Jamaica—arrived at Quarantine yesterday with cases of yellow fever on board. No deaths had occurred on board either of these vessels during the passage, and, from the coldness of the weather, there is little danger of any further spread of the disease. The sick will be sent to the new Quarantine Hospital on the West Bank.

Father Hyacinthe.

Père HYACINTHE has written a letter from New-York to EMILE DE GIRARDIN, in which he says: "I offer up prayers that the cause of liberty may triumph and bear fruit in Europe as it does in this noble country. That, with the triumph and fruitfulness of Christianity, is the sole safety of the present, the sole hope of the future. I congratulate you, Monsieur, on the talent you apply to the service of the first of these causes, and on the respect which, lacking faith, you accord the second."

A SIGN OF THE TIMES.—New-York is growing so fast that our leading merchants find it necessary to keep places of business in different locations. Thus, Mr. E. A. BROOKS, leader of fashions in ladies', gentlemen's and children's boots and shoes, (long established at No. 575 Broadway,) has just opened a handsome store at No. 841 Broadway, near Fourteenth-street. He has a new and large stock of goods, including an elegant assortment of ladies' and gentlemen's slippers, for holiday presents.—*Home Journal.*

A. Raymond & Co.,

CLOTHIERS,

Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st., corner Nassau.

Every style of fashionable clothing, ready-made and made to order.—*Advertisement.*

An Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

Dr. M. LEVETT has perfected his new Patent Atmospheric Pressure Plate, which comes nearer to perfection than any other method, being composed of Reticulated Gold Web, which is extremely light, strong and elastic. By a series of air cells, held immovable in the mouth; is small and compact, and does not interfere with speech or taste.—*Advertisement.*

Decision on Steam Engines.

The Harris Steam Engine (Corliss cut off) was awarded the first premium at the National Fair of the American Institute, held in New-York in 1869, for its superiority in economy in fuel, regularity in speed, perfect construction, accessibility of all its parts. Send for a circular. One eighty, one forty and three thirty-horse power engines ready for delivery. WM. A. HARRIS, Providence, R. I. New-York office, No. 49 Murray-st.—*Advertisement.*

WALTHAM WATCHES.—The best watches to buy and the best place to buy is at FULLER & CO.'s, No. 25 John-st., New-York. A complete assortment always on hand.—*Advertisement*

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Have you ever befouled your gray hair with the viscid dyes or worse preparations offered as substitutes? If so, they disgust you of course, but let not that prevent you from using PHALON'S VITALIA OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, which is clear and harmless as water, in all respects agreeable, and effects the desired object thoroughly and satisfactorily.—*Advertisement.*

Ned Buntline's New Story.

THE GREATEST ROMANCE OF THE AGE!

WILL BE READY TO-MORROW
in the columns of
THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY,
a new and deeply exciting Romance from the pen of the famous
E. Z. C. JUDSON,
the greatest of living romance writers, and well known as a temperance lecturer of great ability, and who will be readily recognized under his world-renowned nom de plume of
NED BUNTLINE,
under which name he has written over one hundred popular romances.
NED BUNTLINE
has been engaged to write exclusively for
THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY.

In engaging this writer, we are aware of possessing the only man in America whose life from boyhood to the present date has been literally an almost constant scene of living adventure. His travel has been literally world-wide, his stories, therefore, are descriptively nearer life perhaps than those of any other writer.

His first Story,

BUFFALO BILL,
THE KING OF BORDER-MEN,
(the wildest and truest story he ever wrote,)
WILL BE COMMENCED TO-MORROW.

The author has written this con amore, for the hero is one of his warmest, chosen friends, by whose side he has ridden many a mile in chase of buffalo and antelope on our great Western Plains, as also in the more exciting and startling work of reducing the red warriors of the West to the laws of the pale face.

"BUFFALO BILL"

is known, especially among our army officers, as the most

DARING SCOUT,
THE BEST HORSEMAN,
THE BEST INFORMED GUIDE
AND THE GREATEST HUNTER

of the present day. From his childhood on, even now engaged as chief of scouts with a daring band under his leadership, his life has been a wild, thrilling romance.

A part of this, including pictures of other noted, and some most lovely characters, has been woven into a romance that cannot fail to thrill, to please and to deeply interest every reader. In parts it is HUMOROUS, in others PATHETIC, but as a whole it is life as life IS, and not as it is fancied by those who have hunted in cities and fought their battles in drawing rooms.

For the last two years

NED BUNTLINE

has been preparing by travel for a new series of works calculated to excel any of his previous efforts to please the people, and we are proud in having succeeded against all competition in securing his pen exclusively for

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY.

BUFFALO BILL'S PICTURE

has been expressly photographed for the story, and when the author, who was intimate with Kit Carson, Ben McCullough, and many other notable hunters and scouts, tells us that Mr. Cody, the real name of his hero, is the handsomest man he ever saw on the Plains, we may fancy an Apollo in the saddle.

His female pictures in the story are also sketched from life, and are so pure and beautiful that one would almost think them fancy drawn.

We will say no more, but let everybody feel assured that we are happy in making an announcement which will add to their pleasure and our profit.

LOOK OUT FOR
THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY
TO-MORROW, (TUESDAY.)

For sale everywhere.

There is Good Authority for Stating that in this country one adult out of every six dies of Consumption; and, indeed, so prevalent and so fatal has this disease become, that it is dreaded as the great scourge of the race; and yet, in the formative stages all Pulmonary Complaints may be readily controlled by resorting promptly to the EXPECTORANT OF DR. D. JAYNE, which soothes and strengthens the bronchial tubes, allaying inflammation and cleansing them and the lungs of all impurities. It is a certain remedy for Coughs and Colds, which, when left to themselves, frequently bring on pulmonary complaints, and it cures Bronchitis effectually if taken in time, and the directions strictly followed. It has maintained its reputation as a curative for over a quarter of a century, and if those who are threatened with lung diseases, or any of the symptoms of Bronchitis or Asthma, will at once give this standard remedy a trial, they will never regret it. Sold everywhere.

A Great Offer.—HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of One Hundred Pianos, Melodeons and Organs of six first-class makers at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THE HOLIDAYS, or will take from $5 to $20 monthly until paid; the same to let and rent, money applied if purchased.

An Unnatural Red Nose is too Unsightly. It approximates to a deformity, destroys the beauty of the beautiful, and conveys ugliness to the homely. The afflicted should call on Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York, and be cured.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Waltham Watches for Holiday Presents.—We have the largest assortment in the country, and our prices are the lowest. HOWARD & CO., Jewelers and Silversmiths, No. 619 Broadway, New-York.

Prepare for Winter.—PATENT WEATHER STRIPS. ROEBUCK BROS., No. 58 Fulton-st., New-York.

A. Morton, 25 Maiden-lane. New-York.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

DIED.

ASHTON.—On Saturday, Dec. 4, ARTHUR ASHTON, only child of J. Hubley and Hannah R. Ashton, aged 4 years, 2 months and 4 days.

Funeral services at the residence of his aunt, Mrs. Devoo, No. 324 East 15th-st., at 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon, the 6th inst. The remains will be taken to Washington for interment on Tuesday morning, Dec. 7.

ATHERTON.—On Friday, Dec. 3, in the 84th year of her age, MARGARET, widow of Abel W. Atherton, of Portland, Me.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, at 2 P. M., at the residence of her grandson, Duncan Smith, corner Broadway and St. Mary's-st., Yonkers, N. Y. Trains leave 30th-st., via Hudson River Railroad, at 1 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the train.

BIGELOW.—At the residence of C. C. Dike, Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 5, in his 46th year, MERRITT C. BIGELOW, of Attica, N. Y.

COLES.—On Saturday morning, Dec. 4, SPENCER KINGMAN, infant son of Barak G. and Kate E. Coles, aged 3 months and 14 days.

Funeral services at the residence of his parents, No. 459 East 57th-st., at 8 o'clock on Monday evening, Dec. 6. The remains will be taken to Glen Cove, L. I., for interment on Tuesday morning.

HAYS.—At Mott Haven, on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 4, after a long and painful illness, DAVID L. HAYS, in the 41st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence on Tuesday morning, at 11 o'clock. Train leaves 26th-st. Station at 10 o'clock.

HOLMES.—At Harlem, on Sunday, Dec. 5, after a short illness, SAMUEL E. HOLMES, aged 33 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the Reformed Dutch Church, 3d-av., corner of 121st-st., on Wednesday, Dec. 8, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MOORE.—On Sunday, Dec. 5, at Hempstead, L. I., ANN ELOISA, daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Lambert Moore, formerly Rector of St. George's, Hempstead, in the 82d year of her age.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, Dec. 7, at 1¼ P. M., from St. George's Church, Hempstead. Trains leave Hunter's Point at 11 A. M.; return at 3:40 P. M.

PRINCE.—Fell asleep in Jesus, on Friday, Dec. 3, at 3½ P. M., in Bethlehem, Penn., EDITH S., the beloved wife of Rev. Isaac Prince, and eldest daughter of the late Joseph A. Baker, of Brooklyn, E. D.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral in the Moravian Church, Bethlehem, Penn., on Monday, Dec. 6, at 2½ P. M. Train leaves foot of Liberty-st., North River, at 9 A. M.

STEWART.—In Morrisania, on Saturday, Dec. 4, ELLEN J. STEWART, wife of D. Stewart, aged 27 years.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, 7th inst., at 1 o'clock, from the residence, Washington-av., between 6th and 7th sts. Her remains will be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery. N. B.—A train leaves 26th-st. Depot, Harlem Railroad, at 11¼ A. M.

WARNER.—On Sunday, Dec. 5, HARRIET, daughter of of the late John Warner.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her brother-in-law, T. H. McAllister, No. 227 Degraw-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, at 11 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A STORY FOR EVERYBODY.

THE DUEL BY LOT;
OR,
A WOMAN'S VENGEANCE.

EVERY VIRTUOUS WIFE
Will be glad of an opportunity to read this Great Story in THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY, because it will enable her to put

EVERY FOOLISH WIFE
On her guard against the insidious villains who throng the great Highway of Life, as detailed in THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY.

EVERY PRUDENT WIFE
Will make herself acquainted with the stratagems and wiles resorted to by villains to bring misery into once happy homes, as depicted in THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY.

EVERY JEALOUS WIFE
Will be rendered wiser by a perusal of the "DUEL BY LOT" in the NEW-YORK WEEKLY.

EVERY PASSIONATE WIFE
Will learn to control her temper after reading this great story in THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY.

EVERY UNGENEROUS WIFE
Will learn the heavenly lesson of Forgiveness by a perusal of this great romance in THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY; and

EVERY TEMPTED WIFE
Will be better prepared to resist temptation after having read THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY, containing "THE DUEL BY LOT."

STREET & SMITH'S
NEW-YORK WEEKLY
WILL BE READY TO-MORROW.

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GILT-MOUNTED VASES AND JARDINIERES.
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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SCIENCE AND RELIGION.—MAN IN GENESIS AND IN GEOLOGY; OR, THE BIBLICAL ACCOUNT OF MAN'S CREATION, TESTED BY SCIENTIFIC THEORIES OF HIS ORIGIN AND ANTIQUITY. By JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, D. D., LL.D. 12mo, 150 pp., fancy cloth. Booksellers have it. Price $1. SAMUEL R. WELLS, Publisher, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

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POLITICAL.

REGISTER! REGISTER!

UNITED UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
For School Trustee Seventeenth Ward,
HIRAM MERRITT.

FOR SCHOOL TRUSTEE.

Tenth Ward,
WILLIAM BOECKEL.

UNITED UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION—Eighth Judicial District, (Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards.)
For Police Justice.
E. HARRISON REED.
ISAAC J. OLIVER, Chairman.
ALEX. McLEOD, Secretary.

UNITED REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.—Ninth District, Twelfth Ward.
For Police Justice,
GEORGE P. WEBSTER.
For Civil Justice,
WILLIAM H. DECAMP.

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT—Eighth, Ninth and Fifteenth Wards. Democratic Union, Constitutional Union and Citizens' Association. Regular nomination.
For Civil Justice,
ARTHUR J. DELANEY.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION, 7th Aldermanic District.—For Alderman, Robert W. Chapman. For Assistant, Samuel G. Williamson. J. J. CARROL, Secretary. J. H. GUMBLE, Chairman.

FOR SCHOOL TRUSTEE, TWENTY-SECOND WARD—JOHN W. STEVENS, lumber dealer, foot of 47th-st., North River.

UNITED UNION REPUBLICAN AND German nomination for School Trustee of the Twentieth Ward, P. W. MOELLER.

ANTI-RING CANDIDATE FOR ALDERMAN of the Twenty-first Assembly District,
STEPHEN ROBERTS.

UNITED UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION for Alderman Fourteenth District,
LEVIN CRANDELL.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The week just closed has been, for this season of the year, remarkably brisk and attractive, and real estate men, who of late have not been the most agreeable companions imaginable, suddenly gained cheerful and smiling countenances, pleasant to behold.

The condition of the market is just now peculiarly interesting to a very large number of people. There are all sorts of rumors afloat concerning it, and any number of different opinions expressed regarding its future. The Exchange, where operators meet to compare views and talk over matters generally, is being visited by more strangers than is customary, and many of the old attendants, solid, well-informed men and desirable bidders, are again to be seen mingling with the crowd, saluting old friends, asking many questions, but otherwise doing very little talking. Their own opinions they keep very close, they get all the information possible, attend closely when a sale is being made, examine the auctioneer's bills carefully and then depart. The fact that such men do attend, that they are interested and watching the market, argues well for it, when the season for buying and selling fairly commences. There are now to be met in the salesroom two classes of persons: one, composed principally of men who purchased largely last year, anticipating a rise, who are unable to hold much longer, who are anxiously looking for an improvement, and who unless they sell soon at good prices will be nearly, if not quite, ruined, are quite satisfied that a new season of activity has commenced and that the exciting times of last Winter are about to be repeated. Taking the results of the week just closed as a basis, they build up an argument which they think must prove conclusively to everybody that the dull times are past, and that the prices to be obtained, almost immediately, will far exceed the most extravagant gained last season. The other class is composed chiefly of men who desired to buy last season, but did not, because the prices where too high for them. They are generally regular "sore heads," men who attend to find fault, who are willing to purchase when a lot is sacrificed, but are seldom ready to pay a fair price for anything. They will, with a wise look and an appearance of deep interest, particularly in young men, explain to them, or to inexperienced strangers, what a fearful time we are passing through, will try to show that we are on the eve of a terrible panic, and that the day when real estate shall be a drug in the market, and real estate owners made poor, is near at hand. They frequently resort to very shabby tricks while a sale is being made, and occasionally do that which is very near being dishonorable, for the purpose of breaking down a sale and damaging the market generally. This class is not very large, but it is large enough to be a decided nuisance, a source of continual annoyance to the auctioneers and the respectable portions of their audiences, and it seems a pity that no means can be invented to do away with it. But, as concerning the actual condition of the market, both these statements are wrong. There is no panic, nor the least danger of one. Real estate is holding its own well. Every desirable piece of property put up is speedily disposed of at a fair price, but not many pieces are being offered. This is the natural and usual dull season, and owners are holding over until after the commencement of the new year, the proper time for the Winter season to begin. Then, undoubtedly, the Exchange will again present its old-time busy, excited appearance; will again be crowded daily, and again resound with the cries of competing auctioneers. There is plenty of property to be offered, and the probabilities are that the demand will be equal to the supply. That the market will be a better one, it is also fair to believe. The mad, reckless spirits who, for a time, had command and carried everything before them, have had their day, and passed away; the wild feverish spirit of speculation has died out, the salesroom has resumed the sober business air which most becomes it, and careful, thinking men are once more the regular visitors and bidders. Under their guidance, the Exchange has already regained the confidence of the community, which it certainly lost for a time last season, and so long as it continues clear of all shams and claptrap, will undoubtedly retain it. That it will so continue seems very probable. The auctioneers themselves are disgusted with all the little trickeries which, for a few weeks, were resorted to. They are honorable men, who have been trusted and respected by business men for years, and they propose to maintain in the future the honorable positions they now hold, and which they attained only by long and hard labor. They are not raising the hopes of their customers for absurd or extravagant prices, but are generally giving the opinion which is warranted by the experience of past years, the results of sales now being made, and a knowledge of the usual condition of the market after a great excitement and a succeeding extremely severe monetary stringency, that the prospect for obtaining good fair prices for all species of desirable City property, either for private or business purposes is excellent. Beyond that they can promise nothing, and they would be worse than foolish if they did.

The following is a statement of sales made during the week, and the general result since the commencement of the year:

New-York improved property	$223,175
New-York unimproved property	61,350
Brooklyn wharf property	203,000
Yonkers improved property	26,850
Lorillard estate, Fordham, N. Y.	627,751
Flatbush unimproved property	9,130
Total for the week	$1,151,256
Total for November to commencement of the week	1,018,393
Total for the month of Sept.	495,766
Total for the month of October	815,536
Total from January 1 to Aug. 1	35,965,453
Grand total	$39,446,404

One sale will be made to-day—that of MULLER, WILKINS & Co., and consists of the three-story brown-stone, high-stoop house and lot No. 207 East Tenth-street; lot 25 by 94.4.

To-morrow the same firm have an executor's sale of the first-class three-story brick dwelling house, and lease of lot, situate on the north side of Washington-square, between the Fifth-avenue and University-place, extending through to an alleyway on the rear, and known as No. 12. The lease is from the Sailors' Snug Harbor for twenty-one years from 1st May, 1852, with usual covenants for renewal.

Also, the first-class three-story high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot No. 50 West Twenty-second-street. The house is in good order, and contains the modern improvements; lot 23 by 98.9.

The same day Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER have an important sale of 100 lots, situate in the Seventh, Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Twenty-first Wards, Brooklyn. Maps and particulars may be had at their offices, No. 25 Nassau-street.

The same day Messrs. MALLORY & BLACKWELL have a peremptory sale of 227 Prospect Park lots, on Tenth and Eleventh avenues, Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, Brooklyn, and on Seeley-street, Windsor terrace, Fatbush. Maps and particulars may be had at their offices, No. 55 Liberty-street.

The same day, Messrs. E. H. LUDLOW & Co. will sell, by order of the Trustees of St. Matthew's Lutheran Church, four lots, north side of Carmine-street, about 340 feet east of Hudson-street, and directly opposite Varick-street, each 24.5½ feet front, 18.6 feet rear, by an average depth of 99 feet. Two lots, adjoining above, on Leroy-street, on rear, each 22.2 feet front, 37 feet rear, by an average depth of 97.6 feet.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Attorney-st., w. s., 60 ft. s. of Grand-st., h. and l., 20x40	$5,900
Manhattan-st., n. s., between 9th and 10th avs., 50x200 half share	1,000
Varick-st., w. s., 75 ft. s. of Dominick-st., h. and l., 30.6x90	13,250
4th-st., s. s., 118.9 ft. w. of Avenue D, h. and l., 18.9x96	12,000
5th-st., s. s., 114.9 ft. w. of Avenue C, 24.9x96.2	27,000
11th-st., n. s., 170.1 ft. w. of 5th-av., h. and l., 20x80.2x8.11x23.10x15.11x102.10	16,000
20th-st., n. s., 159.9 ft. e. of 8th-av., h. and l., 16x71	9,500
30th-st., s. s., 82.6 ft. w. of 2d-av., h. and l., 17.6x88.5	nom.
39th-st., s. s., 195 ft. w. of Lexington-av., h. and l., 20x98.9	5,000
44th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Madison-av., h. and l., 16.8x100.5	35,000
114th-st., n. s., 458.1 ft. e. of 4th-av., 31.3x105.10	nom.
144th-st., s. s., 257.10 ft. w. of 8th-av., 42.1x199.10x64	5,800
[illegible] ft. e. of 10th-av., 50x½ block	5,000
1st-av. and 31st-st., s. w. corner, 98.9x125	54,000
1st-av., w. s., 24.7 ft. s. of 31st-st., h. and l., 24.7x75	19,400
4th-av., w. s., 80 ft. s. of 127th-st., h. and l., 20x75	12,500
5th-av., w. s., 30 ft. s. of 25th-st., 19.5x100	21,000
8th-av., e. s., 22 ft. s. of 48th-st., 21.6x97	nom.

Leases Recorded.

Forsyth-st., No. 99, 4½ years, per year	$900
3d-st., No. 188, 5 years, per year	660
3d-av., No. 2,148, 5 years, per year	540
8th-av., No. 464, 10 years, per year	1,000

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Baltic-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of Nevins-st., 25x100	$500
Baltic-st., s. s., 245.6 ft. e. of Hudson-av., 94.10x200x82.10x190.11	3,250
Broadway and Shepard-av., s. e. cor., 100x100	640
Catharine-st., n. w. s., 400 ft. n. e. of Clove road, 200x100 Catharine-st., n. w. s., 825 ft. n. e. of Clove road, 25x100 Clove road, junction of Catharine-st., 25x100	200
This property was bought in 1837 for $600.	
Centre-st., e. s., 25 ft. e. of Broadway, 25x100	350
Court and Huntington sts., n. w. corner, 100x100	15,800
Cumberland-st., e. s., 179 ft. n. of De Kalb-av., 22x100	22,500
Debevoise-place, w. s., 75 ft. n. of Livingston, 133.9x25.3x132.6x25	14,500
Douglass-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of Ralph-av., 127.9x100x25x100x63	900
Elliott-place, e. s., 177.10 ft. s. of De Kalb-av., 25x100	25,000
Ewen-st., w. s., 50 ft. n. of Meserole-st., 25x100	7,400
Herkimer-st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of Utica-av., 185.6x60	20,000
Herkimer-st., s. s., 40 ft. w. of Albany-av., 20x100	5,000
Hickory-st., s. s., 85 ft. e. of Franklin-av., 100x100	6,500
Jefferson-st., n. w. s., 307 ft. n. e. of Broadway, 22x100	1,700
Kosciusko-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of Stuyvesant-av., 25x100	1,000
Lefferts-st., n. s., 72.10 ft. e. of Classon-av., 60x40	4,000
Madison-st., n. s., 423 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 37.6x22.5x18.6x100x18.9	7,000
Madison-st., n. s., 498 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 125x10x37.6x22.5x18.9	7,000
Madison-st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., 75x100	3,000
Nelson and Clinton sts., s. w. corner, 75x90, ½ share	1,670
Quincy-st., s. s., 465 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 20x100	9,200
Quincy-st. and Ralph-av., n. e. corner, 147.8x210x158.8	8,500
Quincy-st., n. s., 140 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., 20x149	5,500
Smith-st., e. s., 620.6 ft. s. of Newtown road, 23.6x141	2,500
Stockton-st., n. s., 85 ft. e. of Throop-av., 20x100	3,000
Walworth-st., e. s. 25 ft. n. of Park-av., 25x100	700
South 2d-st., n. s., 110.8 ft. e. of 5th-st., 22.3x100	11,000
3d-st., s. s., 98.8 ft. n. e. of 5th-av., 19x90	10,000
3d-st., 72 ft. e. of, and South 10th-st., 100 ft. s. of, 24x31x24x41	500
4th-st., e. s., 62.6 ft. s. of South 1st-st., 18.9x100.6	10,000
4th-st., e. s., 62.6 ft. s. of South 1st-st., 18.9x102.6, &c	nom.
North 5th-st., s. s., 88 ft. e. of 2d-st., 37.6x100	151
North 5th-st., n. s., 144.3 ft. e. of 2d-st., 18.9x100	nom.
18th-st. and 7th-av., southerly cor., 25x100	700
Brooklyn and Jamaica road, s. s., 106.2 ft. e. of Sheffield-av., 61.2x40x74x44	5,000
Butler-st., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Atlantic-av., 25x80	3,500
Flushing-av., s. s., 212.3 ft. e. of Throop-av., 24.1x100	7,000
Franklin-av., e. s., 109 ft. n. of Quincy-st., 80x85	4,300
Lafayette and Lewis avs., n. w. corner, 100x100x97.7x7.6x94.9	4,500
Myrtle-av., n. s., 75 ft. e. of Grand-av., 25x100, deed 1851	340
Paca-av., w. s., 72.9 ft. n. of Warren-st., 50x100	4,000
Putnam-av., s. s., 175 ft. w. of Patchen-av., 41.8x200	6,100
Reid-av., w. s., 71.10 ft. s. of Jefferson-st., 100x80.8x100.6x51.7	5,500
Shepard-av., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Blake-av., 200x100	1,640
Smith-av., e. s., 175 ft. n. of Baltic-av., 25x100	2,700
Stuyvesant-av. and Decatur-st., s. e. cor., 200x100	21,000
Union-av., e. s., 51 ft. n. of Conselyea-st., 24x100	600
Wythe-av., e. s., 80 ft. n. of Taylor-st., 20x55	2,500
New-Utrecht to Flatbush highway, s. e. s., Brainerd's farm, 67 acres	65,000

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Morrisania.

138th-st. and Alexander-av., n. e. cor., 100x138.6	$13,000
Elm-st. and Concord-av., lot No. 128	500
Irving-place and Mill Brook, lot No. 151, 75x220 Irving-place and Mill Brook, lot No. 152, 75x220	9,000
Westchester road, n. s., part lots Nos. 1 and 2, Bensonia, 25x100	2,000

West Farms.

9th-av., e. s., 150 ft. s. of Walnut-st., 50x100	$1,200
Taylor-av., n. w. s., lot No. 145, map of Belmont, 50x100	400

Yonkers.

Milford-av., n. s., 123 ft. from Oak Hill-av., 30x125	$600
Jefferson-st., w. s., adjoining lot No. 85, Wheeler's land, 25x95	500

HUDSON COUNTY.

Hudson City.

Clarkson-av., e. s., lot No. 5, block No. 33, Ogden's map	nom.
Magnolia-av., n. s., 215 ft. e. of Summit-st., 73x100	$10,500
Tonnelle-av., n. w. s., 23 ft. n. e. of Long Dock Land Company, 86x97x89.6x119	8,000
Lots Nos. 11 and 12, block No. 6, North Waverly, 56x100	6,500
Lots Nos. 4 and 5, block No. 164, city map, 50x100	1,100

Bergen.

Newark Plank road, n. s., east part, lot No. 13, Monticello & Colden's	nom.
Lot No. 11, block No. 16, map of Claremont, 25x100	$700

Bayonne.

North 4th-st., 125 ft. w. of Avenue V, 25x100	$325
North 4th-st., 145 ft. w. of Avenue V, 25x100	325
North 4th-st., 179 ft. w. of Avenue V, 25x100	325

West Hoboken.

Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, plot No. 5, block No. C 7, map De Moth farm, 100x100	$[illegible],275

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY high-stoop house, situated in West 21st-st., near 5th-av.; house and furniture in the most complete order; possession at an early day. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, Boulevard lots, on 11th-av., near 152d-st.; most eligibly located; ground ready for building. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

STORE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The new store Nos. 130 and 132 Water-st., corner of Pine, for sale or to let. Inquire of FAILE, WILLIAMS & CO., on the premises.

FIFTH-AVENUE CORNER LOT FOR SALE.—The southeast corner of 5th-av. and 43d-st. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

CAPITALISTS

AND

INVESTORS,

DO NOT FAIL TO EXAMINE THE

PROSPECT PARK LOTS

TO BE SOLD

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, DEC. 7.

THE SALE WILL BE

PEREMPTORY.

(SEE AUCTION COLUMN.)

MAPS AT OFFICE OF

MALLORY & BLACKWELL,

NO. 55 LIBERTY-ST.

FOR SALE.—BROOKLYN HEIGHTS PROPerty, to close an estate—No. 132 Columbia-st., near Pierrepont-st.; lot 25 by 150 feet, running through to Furman-st., the rear substantially terraced with stone; house brown-stone front, three stories, attic, basement and subcellar, brick, 25 by 50 feet, extra well built, modern improvements, and commanding one of the finest views on the Bay; terms liberal. Apply to T. A. MORISON, Executor, No. 342 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE—IN WILLIAMSBURG, IN A good neighborhood, a two-story, attic and basement frame house; water, heater and gas; the lot has a two-story building on the rear, suitable for a shop. Apply on the premises, No. 190 South 2d-st., near 7th. Price $7,000; $1,500 to remain; possession to suit.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT IN 22d-st., near 5th-av.—A full-sized high-stoop stone-front house to rent, furnished, until May next, to a private family only. House is clean and in complete order, and can be had on two days' notice; rent $2,500 for the season, paid monthly in advance. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICE TO LET.—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st. Inquireon the premises of LEXOW & VOIGT, or of W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

STABLE TO RENT.—TO RENT TILL May 1, a first-class stable, situated in 17th-st., near 4th-av. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

A STORE AND DWELLING TO LET, No. 402 4th-av., near 29th-st. Apply on the premises.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PEREMPTORY SALE IN PARTITION between the heirs of the late Matthew Morgan and Hickson W. Field.—Will be sold at public auction, by virtue of a judgment of the Supreme Court in partition, under the direction of E. Randolph Robinson, Referee, by E. H. Ludlow & Co., auctioneers, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Merchants' Exchange, Salesroom No. 111 Broadway, the very valuable property known as the New-York Hotel, having a front on Broadway of 184 feet, and embracing the entire block bounded by Broadway, Mercer-st., Washington-place and Waverley-place, excepting the lot on the corner of Washington-place and Mercer-st., belonging to the estate of the late James I. Jones, which is 52 feet on Washington-place by 91 feet 7 inches on Mercer-st.

Perfect title in fee simple.

For further particulars inquire of EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, No. 52 Wall-st., VAN WINKLE, CANDLER & JAY, No. 48 Wall-st., or LORD, DAY & LORD, No. 45 Exchange-place.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE TRUSTEES' SALE OF VALUABLE PROSPECT PARK LOTS, Twenty-second Ward, Brooklyn—27 large lots on PROSPECT-AV., (Middle-st.,) the entire front between 10TH AND 11TH AVS., including the avenue lots; title perfect. Also 16 splendid lots on 7th-av., 9th and 10th sts., near the Park. Also 2 lots on Houston-st., 84 feet north of Myrtle-av. The above to be sold at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 7, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 369 Fulton-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn. Maps, &c., at the Office of the auctioneer, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

WILSON H. BLACKWELL, Auctioneer.

BY MALLORY & BLACKWELL, NO. 55 LIBERTY-ST., AUCTIONEERS AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS.

TUESDAY, DEC. 7,

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF

227 PROSPECT PARK LOTS,

ON 10TH AND 11TH AVS., 17TH, 18TH AND 19TH STS., BROOKLYN, AND ON SEELEY-ST., WINDSOR-TERRACE, FLATBUSH. BY ORDER OF CHAS. COURTER, ESQ.

17TH-ST.—10 lots and gores on north side, being the entire front from 11th-av. to the city line.

17TH AND 18TH STS., 10TH AND 11TH AVS.—70 lots, being the entire block, except a small gore 15x92 feet.

18TH AND 19TH STS., 10TH AND 11TH AVS.—70 lots, being the entire block.

WINDSOR-TERRACE.

SEELEY-ST.—West side, 16 lots, between Prospect-av. (late Middle-st.) and 18th-st.: 21 lots between Prospect-av. and the Coney Island Plank Road Boulevard, and 16 lots in the rear.

PROSPECT-AV., (late Middle-st.)—13 lots between Seeley-st. and the city line.

TERRACE-ALLEY, (east side)—11 lots between Prospect-av. and 18th-st.

THE PROXIMITY OF THE ABOVE PROPERTY TO

PROSPECT PARK,

CONEY ISLAND PLANK ROAD BOULEVARD

AND THE

HORSE RAILROADS,

MAKES IT VERY DESIRABLE FOR INVESTMENT.

THE ORDERS OF THE OWNER, WHO IS A NON-RESIDENT, ARE PEREMPTORY, AND THE PROPERTY MUST BE SOLD.

60 PER CENT. CAN REMAIN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

Maps and further particulars at the office of auctioneers, MALLORY & BLACKWELL, No. 55 Liberty-st.

SALE OF THE UNITED STATES ARMORY AND OTHER GROUNDS AT HARPER'S FERRY, WEST VA., AND VICINITY.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 25, 1869.

In pursuance of the act approved Dec. 15, 1868, and by direction of the Secretary of War, the property of the United States at Harper's Ferry, West Va., and vicinity, will be sold by public auction, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of November, 1869, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. and continuing from day to day until all is sold.

The value of this property for manufacturing purposes is too well known to render it necessary to describe it herein, but a description of the same is being prepared, and will be sent to persons who may wish it, as soon as it is printed, upon their applying by letter to this office.

The property will be sold in lots. The first will include the Musket Factory, embracing a strip of land running to the western boundary, on the Potomac, the Armory Canal, and water power of the river. The walls of two large buildings are standing on this ground, and the foundations of several others; and the water wheels, with gearing, and the flumes are in almost perfect order. Three of them are turbines, of the most approved kind, and the others are mostly cast iron with wooden buckets.

The second will be the site of the Rifle Factory and water power on the Shenandoah, the buildings upon which have been destroyed, but the canal is in good order.

The third will be the Shenandoah Ferry, with a tract of 68 acres of land on the south, and a lot on the Harper's Ferry shore opposite.

The fourth will be the perpetual right to cut and remove wood from a tract of 1,395 acres mountain land across the Shenandoah.

The fifth will be the right to dig iron ore from a tract of about 1,400 acres of land known as Friend's Ore Bank, acquired by deed from Henry Lee and others.

The remainder, consisting of houses and lots in the town, will be sold lot by lot.

The Government will convey to the purchasers, after payment shall have been made in full, all its right and title to the property, which is believed to be perfect in every case.

The terms of sale, prescribed by law, are a credit of one and two years, the purchasers to give bond and security for the payment of the purchase money; and these terms must be complied with within ten days after the sale.

A map, showing the metes and bounds of the Harper's Ferry property, will be exhibited at the time of sale.

The Government reserves the right to withdraw any or all lots offered, if the bids are not satisfactory.

A. B. DYER,
Brevet Major-General, Chief Ordnance.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

Persons who purchased lots in 1852, and have not fully paid for them, are notified that if they pay what is due before the day of sale, the lots will be deeded to them, otherwise they will be resold.

A. B. DYER,
Brevet Major-General, Chief Ordnance.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—EDWARD MORGAN and others against HICKSON W. FIELD and others.—City and County of New-York, ss.—In pursuance of a decretal order of judgment made in this action, bearing date the 2d day of October, in the year 1869, will be sold at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, under the direction of the subscriber, Edmund Randolph Robinson, referee, by E. H. Ludlow & Co., auctioneers, on the 15th day of December, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock at noon that day, the property described as follows: All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, known as the "New-York Hotel," situate, lying and being in the Fifteenth Ward of the City of New-York, and which are bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly line of Broadway, by the northerly line of Washington-place, and running thence northerly along the westerly line of Broadway one hundred and eighty-four feet to the southerly line of Waverley-place; thence westerly along the southerly line of Waverley-place two hundred feet to the easterly line of Mercer-street; thence southerly along the easterly line of Mercer-street ninety-one feet and seven inches to land now or late belonging to James I. Jones; thence easterly along the northerly line of said land now or late belonging to James I. Jones and parallel with Washington-place fifty-two feet; thence southerly along the easterly line of said land now or late belonging to James I. Jones and parallel with Mercer-street ninety-one feet and seven inches to the northerly line of Washington-place; and thence easterly along said northerly line of Washington-place one hundred and forty-eight feet to the place of beginning; be the said several distances and dimensions more or less, together with all and singular, the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining.—Dated New-York, Oct. 28, 1869.

EDMUND RANDOLPH ROBINSON,
Referee, No. 69 Wall-st.

EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 52 Wall-st.

BLACK HAWK GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

AUCTION SALE BY TRUSTEES.

Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, BENJAMIN WHITE and BERIAH WALL, of the City of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, under and in execution of the powers in us vested by the deed of trust executed to us by said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, bearing date on the twenty-eighth day of May, A. D. 1866, and duly recorded, will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in the CITY OF NEW-YORK, on the TWENTY-FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock at noon, all the estate, lands, quartz lode mining claims, mines, minerals, mining rights and interests, lands and premises, shafts, levels, mills and mill sites, stores, storehouses, dwellings and other buildings and structures, water, water powers, runs and falls of water, water courses, and water rights and privileges, water wheels, flumes, ditches, furnaces, engines, steam powers, tracts, machinery, retorts, tools and fixtures, and all other estate and property, real, personal or mixed, of said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, situate in the County of Gilpin, in the Territory of Colorado, and conveyed to us in and by the deed of trust aforesaid, and all the interest and title of said Company therein.

Reference is hereby made, as a part of this notice and for a full description of said estate and property, to said deed of trust, which may be examined at the office of W. H. Whittingham, No. 48 Broad-st., New-York City.

Terms of Sale—Cash on delivery of deed, which will be a trustees' deed, and ready for delivery at the said office of said W. H. Whittingham, on Jan. 28, 1870, at 12 o'clock at noon.

BENJAMIN WHITE, }
BERIAH WALL, } Trustees.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY JOHNSON & MILLER. NO. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

TUESDAY, Dec. 7,

At 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York,

IMPORTANT SALE OF 100 BROOKLYN LOTS, SITUATED IN THE SEVENTH, EIGHTEENTH, NINETEENTH AND TWENTY-FIRST WARDS.

Lafayette-av., south side, 300 feet east of Grand-av., 3 lots.

Van Buren-st., north side, 300 feet east of Grand-av., 3 lots.

Also, choice Nineteenth Ward lots on Keap and Hooper sts., between Marcy and Harrison avs.

Also, desirable Eighteenth Ward lots, on Jacob, Ivy, Cooper, Margaretta and Eldert sts.; Johnson, Evergreen and Central avs., and Bushwick-av. Boulevard.

Also, Twenty-first Ward lots, on Chauncey-st.

Terms liberal. Maps now ready at auctioneers' office, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 157 Montagu-st., Brooklyn.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF CATHARINE DUNCAN, DECEASED, OF THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PREMISES, NO. 12 WASHINGTON-SQUARE, NEAR 5TH-AV., UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MESSRS. MILLER, STOUTENBURGH & PECKHAM.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 7, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

WASHINGTON-SQUARE.—The first-class three-story brick dwelling house, and lease of lot, situate on the north side of Washington-square, between 5th-av. and University-place, extending through to an alley way on the rear, and known as No. 12. The lease is from the Sailors' Snug Harbor for twenty-one years from 1st May, 1852, with usual covenants for renewal. Annual ground rent, $475, taxes and assessments. The house is 31 feet 6 inches by about 65 feet, with an extension of about 40 feet. Lot 31 feet 6 inches by an average depth of 145 feet.

THE SALE WILL BE PEREMPTORY.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

BY JAMES M. MILLER.

TUESDAY, DEC. 28, 1869.

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

Will be sold under the direction of HAMILTON W. ROBINSON, Esq., referee:

58TH-ST.—Four valuable lots of land south side of 58th-st., distant west of 3d-av. 295 feet, with the improvement, brewery and machinery; also, two valuable lots of land on the north side of 58th-st., distant 95 feet east of Lexington-av., with a brown-stone front dwelling house, in perfect order, with all modern improvements.

Maps and particulars at the office.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 50 WEST 22D-ST., AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 7, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

WEST 22D-ST.—The first-class three-story high stoop brown stone front house and lot, situate on the south side of West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., and known as No. 50. The house is in good order, and contains all the modern improvements. Lot 23x98 feet 9 inches.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SIX LOTS ON CARMINE AND LEROY sts, between Hudson and Bedford sts., at auction.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 7, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the trustees of St. Matthew's Lutheran Church:

CARMINE-ST.—4 lots, north side, about 340 feet east of Hudson-st., and directly opposite Varick-st.; each 24.5½ feet front, 18.6 feet rear, by average depth of 99 feet.

LEROY-ST.—2 lots adjoining above on rear, each 22.2 feet front, 37 feet rear, by an average depth of 97.6 feet.

TERMS—Sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for three years.

Maps and full particulars at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

AUCTION SALES.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, Auctioneer—Office and Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office.

GREAT SALE OF STATUARY, MARBLE GOODS, BRONZES, STATUETTES, CLOCKS, ORNAMENTS, &C.,

FROM

Etruria, Herculaneum, Pompeii, Florence,

BEING THE SECOND GRAND SALE OF SIGNORI PANDOLFINI & CO.

The great auction house of JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell, by direction of Signori Pandolfini & Co., on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 6th, 7th and 8th, at 11 o'clock each day, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., the Second Special Great Sale of Marble Goods, comprising:

STATUARY—Copies of works of art famous in antiquity from the time of the Cæsars to the yesterday of Rome. Single and groups of statues, the artistic creations of fancy, of exquisite beauty, which characterized the works of the Greek chisel at the best period.

MARBLE—Hebe vases, urns, Etruscan and Medici vases, Florentine bouquet vases, tazzas, card receivers, &c., and endless variety in bas relief and Greek designs.

MOSAIC CENTRE TABLES of exquisite beauty.

FOR HALLS—Hebe and Medici vases, with pedestals some five to eight feet high.

BRONZES—Clocks, figures, groups, statuettes, &c., articles of vertu and ornamentation, the fantastic caprice of the artist and designer.

Vienna, Paris and Berlin novelties, that luxury and ever-varying fashion demand.

ARTISTS' SALE OF A LARGE AND valuable collection of

OIL PAINTINGS,
AT AUCTION, AT THE
SOMERVILLE GALLERY,
5th-av., corner 14th-st.,

Where they are now on exhibition.

On MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 6 and 7, a rare opportunity will be afforded to secure fine examples from the following eminent artists:

J. N. T. VAN STARKENBORGH,

Prof. Hamman, Herzog, Boeheim, Sauvage, Nicholson, Henrietta Ronner, Wagner, Notterman, Moormans, Accard, Aufray, Bensell, Heck, Casstan, Frederickson, Litschauer, Baron, Seignac, Carriere, Kuwasseg, Cropsey, Salles, Caudron, Armfield, Leray, Lanfant de Metz, Friedlander, Dausaert, Schaefels, Sell, Ramsey, A. F. Tait, Toni, Kaemmerer, Fauvre, Kindler, Marohn, Baugniet, Coomans, Becker, Moulinet, Casilear, Winslow Homer, Caraud, Roszczewski, Amberg, Arnoux, Lambinet, Lewis,

AND MANY OTHERS.

The Gallery will remain open DAY and EVENING till time of sale.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

ARTISTS' SALE AT AUCTION OF

FINE OIL PAINTINGS,

THE MOST IMPORTANT SALE OF THE SEASON.

About $30,000 worth of fine oil paintings are to be sold at auction at the

SOMERVILLE GALLERY,

on the evening of MONDAY 6, and TUESDAY, 7 December.

The collection comprises rare works by

Van Starkenborgh, Bouguinit, Becker, Moulinet, Carraud, Casilear, Amberg, Homer, Arnough, Lambinet, Lewis, Cropsey, Hamman, Baron, Bacon, Marohn, Noterman, Sauvage, Herzog, Ramsey, Tait, Accard, Moormans, Seignac, Roszczewski, Kammerer, Lanfant De Metz, Litscham, Frederickson, Nicholson,

AND MANY OTHERS OF CELEBRITY.

The Gallery will be open free day and evening.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE.—ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, &C., BY MARCOTE ROUX AND OTHER CELEBRATED MAKERS, THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN REMOVING PERMANENTLY TO EUROPE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Dec. 10, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the private residence No. 60 West 34th-st., near 5th-av., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting of elegant carved ebony and gilt suite in Amber reps, ebony and ormolu centre and card tables, cabinets, pier and mantel mirrors, reps and lace curtains, black-walnut dining table and chairs in figured morocco, black-walnut buffet, mirror back; elevating and side tables, black-walnut and ebony bedsteads, bureaus, wardrobes, armoires a glace, washstands, commodes, lounges, escretoires, mattresses, bolsters and pillows, toilet crockery, linen window shades, cornices, gas fixtures, &c.; Wilton, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oilcloths, rugs, mats, &c., together with an assortment of fine China and glassware, kitchen and laundry furniture, with which the sale will commence.

Catalogues and permits at No. 3 Pine-st.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO., THIS DAY, (Monday,) Dec. 6, at 11 o'clock, within their store,

100 bbls. New-Orleans Oranges.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN F. SCHEPELER, JOHN D. SCHEPELER and LEON ROSENPLAENTER, composing the firm of SCHEPELER & CO.—In Bankruptcy.—To the creditors of said bankrupts and all other persons interested: In pursuance of an order made by the Hon. Samuel Blatchford, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, on the 24th day of November, 1869, upon the petition of William Von Sachs, assignee of the above-named bankrupts, asking leave to surrender certain policies of life insurance, being a portion of the assets of said bankrupts, to the companies by whom they were respectively issued, and allow them to be canceled upon the payment to the assignee of the present worth of said policies, you are hereby notified that a hearing on the said petition will be had before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., the Register in charge of these proceedings, at his office, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on the 6th day of December, A. D. 1869, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.—Dated New-York, Nov. 24, 1869.

WILLIAM VON SACHS, Assignee.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—CITY and County of New-York.—ARCHIBALD McKINLAY, plaintiff, against THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEVADA, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers at their office, at No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five thousand two hundred and twenty dollars, with interest from the 9th day of October, 1869, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated Oct. 13, 1869.

BARRETTS & REDFIELD,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 20 Nassau-st.

The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York and State of New-York, on the 6th day of November, 1869.

BARRETTS & REDFIELD,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York.

n8-1aw6wM*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—County of Kings—MONROE B. WASHBURN, plaintiff, against ALBERT HEBBARD, JOHN P. ONDERDONK and ISAAC L. WADLEIGH, defendants—Summons for relief—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Court House in the City of Brooklyn, in said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, at No. 17 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demand in the complaint.—Dated Nov. 3, 1869.

POPE, THOMPSON & CATLIN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, in the State of New-York, on the 5th day of November, 1869.

POPE, THOMPSON & CATLIN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

n8-1aw6wM*

SUPREME COURT, NEW-YORK.—THEODORE W. HEINEMANN, plaintiff, against JOHN L. JANEWAY and GEORGE N. TOWNSEND, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Comp. not ser.)—To the defendants named.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 38 Pine-st., New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 25, 1869.

SMITH & COLE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 6th day of November, 1869.

SMITH & COLE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

n8-1aw6wM*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—County of New-York.—ISRAEL HIRSCH, plaintiff, against SARA BLOCH HIRSCH, defendant.—Summons for relief.—Com. not served.—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office at the New Court House, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 6 Centre-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, 21st October, 1869.

HIRSCH & NEWCOMBE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 6 Centre-st., N. Y.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 20th day of November, 1869.—Dated New-York, 20th November, 1869.

HIRSCH & NEWCOMBE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 6 Centre-st., N. Y.

n22-1aw6wM*

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO.

NO. 32 WALL-ST.

Interest Allowed on all Daily Balances of Currency or Gold.

Persons depositing with us can check at sight in the same manner as with National Banks.

Certificates of Deposit issued, payable on demand or at fixed date, bearing interest at current rate, and available in all parts of the United States.

Advances made to our Dealers, at all times, on approved collaterals, at market rates of interest.

We buy, sell, and exchange all issues of Government Bonds at current market prices, also Coin and Coupons, and execute orders for the purchase and sale of Gold and all first-class Securities, on commission.

Gold Banking Accounts may be opened with us upon the same conditions as Currency Accounts.

Railroad, State, City, and other Corporate Loans Negotiated.

Collections made everywhere in the United States, Canada, and Europe.

Dividends and Coupons collected.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of

GOVERNMENT BONDS

and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.

JAY COOKE & CO.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD

OF NEW-YORK.

FIRST MORTGAGE

THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.

CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.

FOR SALE BY

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SANTO DOMINGO.

AUTHORIZED BY

SPECIAL ACTS OF JULY 4, AND SEPT. 25, 1869.

THIS BANK IS NOW IN OPERATION, AND is prepared to issue drafts on Santo Domingo, through its agency in this City.

E. P. HOLLISTER, Cashier,
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

Kalamazoo, Allegan and Grand Rapids Railroad Company

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS.

GUARANTEED BY LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY, AND MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

FOR SALE BY

WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN

NO. 53 WALL-ST.

Also, Chicago City Water Loan Seven Per Cent. Bonds.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

NO. 18 BROAD-ST.

LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

CAPITAL	$1,000,000
PAID IN	$500,000

TRUSTEES.

H. M. BENEDICT, Pres't Gold Ex. Bank.	G. T. BONNER, G. T. Bonner & Co.
J. L. BROWNELL, J. L. Brownell & Bro.	T. S. MARLOR.
T. H. MARVIN, Marvin Bros. & Co.	JAMES D. SMITH, Jameson, Smith & Cotting.
T. B. STOUT, Stout & Dickinson.	R. W. MARTIN, Jr., R. W. Martin, Jr., & Co.
A. M. FERRIS, A. M. Ferris & Bro.	JAMES B. COLGATE, Trevor & Colgate.
T. B. MUSGRAVE, Musgrave & Co.	RUFUS HATCH, No. 17 Broad-st.
	JOHN BONNER, John Bonner & Co.

Transacts a general banking business.

Receives deposits subject to check at sight, and allows five per cent. interest on balance.

Interest allowed on deposits for a specified time, as per agreement.

JOHN BONNER, President.

D. W. BERDAN, Manager.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,

NO. 18 WALL-ST.,

Issue letters of credit for

TRAVELERS,

Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through

DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,

NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,

BANKERS.

Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.

Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.

Agents for the *Times* in Europe.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1869.

THE TREASURY PURCHASE AND sales ordered for the week are as follows:

PURCHASE OF BONDS.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 8—Two million 5-20 Bonds.

SALES OF GOLD.

TUESDAY, Dec. 7—One million.
THURSDAY, Dec. 9—One million.
FRIDAY, Dec. 10—One million.

The purchase and sales will be in accordance with the regulations heretofore in practice. A certified check for five per cent. of the amount of each bid must be deposited with the proposal. The proposals will be opened at 12 o'clock noon, on the days above mentioned. Further particulars can be had on application at the Treasury.

The Treasury reserves the right to accept the whole or any portion of the bonds offered at the bidding.

CHARLES J. FOLGER,
Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 22, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a meeting of the stockholders of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company (including the stockholders of the late "Buffalo and Erie," the "Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula," the "Lake Shore," the "Cleveland and Toledo," and the "Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana" Railroad Companies) will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, on the 29th day of December, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration, and adopting or rejecting an agreement for the consolidation of this Company with the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company, which was entered into by the respective Boards of Directors of said Companies on the 23d day of October, 1869.

GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE WORLD MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at its office, No. 160 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15, 1869. Polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

H. V. GAHAGAN, Secretary.

12½ PER CENT. INTEREST—CHEAPest securities in the market. UNION PACIFIC LAND GRANT BONDS, bearing 7 per cent. (currency) interest. FOR SALE at 57 and accrued interest. These bonds are taken at par in the purchase of the Company's lands.

CORNE & STANTON, No. 25 Broad-st.

NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1869.

TRANSFER BOOKS OF MORRIS and Essex Railroad Company will be closed from the 10th of December inst until 3d of January, prox.

A. J. ODELL, Registrar.

FINANCIAL.

EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD.

The undersigned, as representatives of the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, have the honor to offer for sale the

$1,500,000

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

(PAYABLE IN GOLD)

OF THE

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,

Bearing Eight per Cent. Interest in Gold, Free of Government Tax, secured by a first and only mortgage on the railway, which runs from St. Joseph to Fort Kearney.

Total length of road, 271 miles.

Distance mortgaged, 111 miles; and at the rate of only $13,500 per mile on a completed road, costing to build and equip more than double the amount mortgaged.

Trustee for Bondholders: FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

This line of railroad is the extension of the *Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, with its connections North and East, and the St. Louis and St. Joseph Railroad, with its connections South and East, both lines converging at St. Joseph, and connecting at once with the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad, running West, through Eastern Kansas, into the heart of Nebraska, and connecting with the Union Pacific Railroad at the City of Fort Kearney, making the shortest route known to California and the Pacific States.*

These bonds have thirty years to run from Aug. 14, 1869. Payable at maturity, in gold, in the City of New-York.

The interest is payable in gold on the 15th of February and August in each year, at the rate of 8 per cent., free of Government tax, in New-York, London and Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the holder's option, without notice, and at the following equivalents:

ON $1,000 BOND.

In New-York	**$40 gold**
In London	**£8 4s. 4d.**
In Frankfort-on-the-Main	**100 flor.**

On $500 Bond, one-half these amounts respectively.

The bonds are in denominations of $1,000 and $500. They are coupon bonds, but may be registered in the owner's name at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and, by the surrender of the coupons, can be converted into a registered bond, with interest payable to the registered owner.

COMPANY'S CAPITAL STOCK, $10,000,000,

to which nearly $2,000,000 is subscribed and paid up by local subscriptions, which amount has and is being expended on the road.

The Company have 1,600,000 acres of superior land immediately adjoining the line. This was a grant direct from the United States Government to aid the Company in their work, and, at the Government price of $2 50 per acre, has a value of $4,000,000, while the loan is only $1,500,000, *and is the only debt against the Company.*

The issue of $1,500,000 of these bonds is all that *can be* issued by the Company.

Bonds sent and packages received free of express charge, and marketable securities converted without commission, to parties investing in these bonds. We offer these bonds at the low price of $97 50 and accrued interest in currency, with the reserved right to advance the price without notice.

Pamphlets, maps, and information furnished on application.

Parties desiring safe and lucrative investments should lose no time in investigating these securities.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
Commercial Agents,
No. 54 Pine-st., New-York.
TANNER & CO.,
Fiscal Agents,
No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

Having had all the papers and documents relating to the loan examined by competent counsel and pronounced complete and sufficient, and having personally examined the same, which we find regular and perfect, and having had our own engineers examine the road and property, whose reports are satisfactory, we do, with the utmost confidence and satisfaction, recommend the EIGHT PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY AS A SAFE, SURE, AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT, worthy the attention of capitalists, investors, and others.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.
TANNER & CO.

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS

OF THE COUNTIES OF GRUNDY AND MERCER,

STATE OF MISSOURI.

INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY, IN NEW-YORK, AT

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS HAS BEEN ISSUED BY EACH COUNTY, AND CONSTITUTES THEIR ENTIRE INDEBTEDNESS. WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO OFFER THE REMAINDER OF THESE BONDS AT 76 AND ACCRUED INTEREST. WE BELIEVE THEM TO BE THE CHEAPEST FIRST-CLASS SECURITY ON THE MARKET.

FURTHER PARTICULARS FURNISHED BY APPLICATION AT OUR OFFICE.

JOHNSON & DAY,

BANKERS,

NO. 80 BROADWAY.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881	112⅛	113⅛	5-20 Coupon, '67	114⅜	114⅝
Coupon, 1881	116⅝	117	5-20 Coupon, '68	114⅛	114⅜
5-20 Regis., 1862	111⅛	111⅜	10-40 Regis.	107	107⅜
5-20 Coupon, '62	114⅛	114⅜	10-40 Coupon	108⅛	108⅜
5-20 Coupon, '64	111⅜	111⅝	Gold	122½	122⅝
5-20 Coupon, '65	112	112¼	U. S. Cur. Pac.	107⅛	107⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	114⅛	114½			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES

AND

GOLD COIN BONDS.

All classes bought and sold on commission.

ALSO, FOR SALE,

FIRST-CLASS TEN PER CENT. CITY AND TOWN BONDS,

STATE OF ILLINOIS, BELOW PAR.

New-York City railroad stocks and bonds, insurance and bank stocks, including a large variety of railroad bonds and other choice securities, at low prices, for profitable investments, by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

N. B.—All securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards receive special attention, as has been the custom with this house for many years.

THE GOLD COUPONS OF UNION Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Division, (now Kansas Pacific Railway,) due Dec. 1, 1869, will be paid on presentation, by DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

MACOUPIN COUNTY 10 PER CENT. BONDS.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,

NO. 30 WALL-ST.,

Offer for sale at par and accrued interest Bonds of Macoupin County, Ill., issued for the building of a court house, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, (being the lawful rate of the State of Illinois.)

COUPONS PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY,

ON THE 1ST OF APRIL AND OCTOBER IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

These bonds are regarded as first-class in every respect, and very desirable for investors.

$200,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST-class City property, in sums to suit. Also, $50,000 to invest in second mortgages. B. F. COOK, No. 178 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 19 and 20 Howard Building.

SAVINGS BANKS.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 341 and 343 East 4th-st., near Avenue D.

On the 1st of January, 1870, and until further notice, interest at the following rates will be paid to depositors: SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM on sums of $1,000 and under.

Six per cent. per annum on all sums over $1,000. Interest paid on deposits made on Jan. 8, 1870.

ANDREW MILLS, President.

JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS OF $5 AND UPWARD.

ONE DOLLAR RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Six per cent. interest paid on sums from $1 to $5,000.

DIVIDENDS.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 145 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1869.

DIVIDEND NO. 28.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company from the earnings for the six months ending Dec. 31 inst., payable at the office of the Treasurer on and after Jan. 20, 1870, to the holders of said stock, as shown by the books of the Company at the close of business on the 20th December instant.

The transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 20th instant, and opened on the morning of the 21st of January proximo.

O. H. PALMER,
Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY,
NO. 113 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the American Merchants' Union Express Company have this day declared a dividend of three dollars ($3) per share on the outstanding capital stock of the Company, payable on the 15th day of January next.

The transfer books will be closed on the 31st day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 16th day of January next.

By order of the Board,

J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent. on the preferred stock, and Four per Cent. on the common stock of this Company, both less Government tax, payable on and after Dec. 30, 1869, to the stockholders as shown by the books of the Company on the 8th day of December inst. The transfer books of the preferred and common stocks will be closed on Wednesday, the 8th day of December inst., at 3 P. M., and reopen on Friday, the 31st day of December inst., at 10 A. M.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CONSOLIDATION COAL CO., OF MARYLAND,
No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 16th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 11th to the 16th inst., inclusive.

H. C. HICKS, Treasurer.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 3d day of December, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN D. CHEVALIER and GABRIEL CHEVALIER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 18th day of December, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

S. R. HARLOW, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 26th day of November, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY H. DEXTER, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in New-York City, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 17th day of December, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

S. R. HARLOW, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 26th day of November, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of W. E. HILTON, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 23d day of December, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M.

S. R. HARLOW, United States Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

AT A STATED TERM OF THE DIStrict Court of the United States of America for the Eastern District of New-York, held at the United States Court rooms in the City of Brooklyn, on the 19th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.—Present, the Hon. Charles L. Benedict, District Judge.—In the matter of JAMES DONNAN, bankrupt.—Eastern District of New-York, ss.: Upon reading and filing the petition of Leroy T. Smith for the removal of the assignee herein, it is ordered that Robert Tobin, assignee mentioned therein, do appear before this Court as a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 139 Montague-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on the 26th day of November, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. Witness—The Hon. Charles L. Benedict, Judge of the said District Court, and the seal thereof at Brooklyn, in said district, on the 19th day of November, A. D. 1869.

SAMUEL T. JONES, Clerk.

The hearing of the above matter is adjourned to Dec. 10, 1869, at 12 M., by order of the Court.

SAMUEL T. JONES, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York—In the matter of SAMUEL LOWENSTEIN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Samuel Lowenstein, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of December, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 27th day of November, 1869.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

n29-1aw3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AUGUSTUS SCHMIDT and CHARLES WITTHOFF, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss—At the City of New-York, the 24th day of November, A. D. 1869.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Augustus Schmidt and Charles Witthoff, both of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, and of the estate and effects of each of them, who were, on the 6th day of October, A. D. 1869, adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.

JOHN TODD, Assignee,
No. 202 Broadway, City of New-York.

n29-1aw3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of STEPHEN H. CORNELL, FRIEND C. COX and WILLIAM B. MENZIE, bankrupts.—At a Court in Bankruptcy, held at No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, in and for the Southern District of New-York, on the 30th day of November, A. D. 1869, before John Fitch, Register.—Before John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Stephen H. Cornell, Friend C. Cox and William B. Menzie, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said District, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon creditors' petition, by the District Court of said District. Dated at New-York, the 30th day of November, A. D. 1869.

d6-1aw3wM*

AMASA SPRING, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM W. BORDEN and HORACE P. GEARY, bankrupts—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—This is to give notice that the second general meeting of the creditors of the above-named bankrupts will be held at the office of John Fitch, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of this Court, at No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on the 17th day of December, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.

GEORGE G. NASON, Assignee,

n29-1aw2wM*

No. 84 Warren-st.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—At the City of New-York, the 20th day of November, 1869.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of WILLIAM L. STONE and JOHN T. BARRON, formerly transacting business as copartners, under the name or firm of Stone & Barron, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts, both individually and as copartners, upon their own petition, by the District Court of said district.

WILLIAM HAGAR, Assignee,

n22-1aw3w*

No. 33 Gold-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE..SATURDAY, Dec. 11
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT..SATURDAY, Dec. 25
ST. LAURENT....LEMARIE...SATURDAY, Jan. 8
LAFAYETTE.......ROUSSAN..SATURDAY, Jan. 22

Rates of passage payable in gold, (including wine.) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.

TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $78.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Scotia, Wednesday, Dec. 8	Palmyra, Thursd'y, Dec. 23
Samaria, Thursday, Dec. 9	Russia, Wednesday, Dec. 29
Cuba, Wednesday, Dec. 15	Tripoli, Thursday, Dec. 30
Marathon, Thursd'y, Dec. 16	Calabria, Wednesd'y, Jan. 5
Siberia, Wed'sday, Dec. 22	Tarifa, Thursday, Jan. 6

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.
First Cabin....$130, gold. Second Cabin....$80, gold.
First Cabin, to Paris....$145, gold.

By the Thursday Steamers.
First Cabin....$80, gold. Steerage....$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Dec. 11, 12 M.
CITY OF ANTWERP, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Dec. 14, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Dec. 18, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.........Saturday, Dec. 25, 11 A. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	43

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers are intended to sail as follows:

EUROPA......Dec. 11	IOWA..........Jan. 1
INDIA........Dec. 18	CALEDONIA.....Jan. 8
CAMBRIA......Dec. 25	COLUMBIA......Jan. 15

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAY.

IDAHO	3,135 tons	Dec. 8, at 9 A. M.
NEVADA	3,125 tons	Dec. 15, at 2 P. M.
COLORADO	3,015 tons	Dec. 22, at 8½ A. M.
NEBRASKA	3,392 tons	Dec. 29, at 2 P. M.
MANHATTAN	3,139 tons	Jan. 5.
IDAHO	3,135 tons	Jan. 12.

CABIN PASSAGE..........(Gold)..$80.
STEERAGE..........(Currency)..$30.

Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

DENMARK, FORBES, Saturday, Dec. 11, at 10 A. M.
VIRGINIA, THOMAS, Saturday, Dec. 18, at 1 P. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $80; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Class.	Steerage.
$140 to $180.	$65.

according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

DEC. 21—ALASKA, Captain GRAY, connecting with COLORADO, Captain FARNSWORTH.

Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco Jan. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

For reduced rates of freight apply on wharf. Freight for steamer ALASKA received until 4 P. M. on MONDAY, Dec. 20. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office, on the wharf foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

NORTH AMERICA, Capt SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE..............Dec. 9
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS..........Dec. 16
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE..............Dec. 23

For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE, Dec. 30, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President.
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 noon. The splendid new steamers

CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Friday, Dec. 24.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Thursday, Jan. 13.

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA—UNITED STATES MAIL.—The well-known first-class sidewheel steamship DE SOTO, THOS. H. MORTON, Commander, will be dispatched from Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 11, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having superior stateroom accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS.

OLD LINE—LOW FREIGHT.

The well-known first-class sidewheel steamship DE SOTO, THOS. H. MORTON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 11, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

The VICTOR will follow from Pier No. 20 East River. C. H. MALLORY & CO.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

The steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock, P. M., as follows:

GEO. WASHINGTON..GAGER......Saturday, Dec. 11
MARIPOSA...........KEMBLE......Saturday, Dec. 18

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. Cabin passage $50. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE Florida Ports, the South and Southwest.—Regular line.

The popular steamship SARAGOSSA, C. RYDER, Commander, will sail

THURSDAY, 9th December, at 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Charleston..............................$15
To Jacksonville...............................25

Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest.

Agents in Charleston (Ravenel & Co.) forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.

The steamship MAGNOLIA will sail 16th December.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY,
THURSDAY
AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAMSHIPS

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Dec. 7, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Captain CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Dec. 9, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Captain NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Dec. 11, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Captain FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Dec. 11, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

FOR MOBILE

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP ALABAMA,

Captain LIMEBURNER,

On SATURDAY, Dec. 11, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.

Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.

Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.

Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.

For Freight or Passage apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st.,
or to R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 94 Wall-st.
Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
PLYMOUTH ROCK AND NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River,
at 4 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON.

Via Fall River, touching at Newport.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
The splendid steamers
NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY.

Commander LEWIS, Commander SIMMONS, leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st.

JAMES FISK, JR., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
C. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Thurs., Dec. 2.........2 P. M.	Wed., Dec. 1.........1 P. M.
Sat., Dec. 4.............3 P. M.	Frid., Dec. 3.......7:30 A. M.
Tues., Dec. 7........10:30 A. M.	Mon., Dec. 6........8:30 A. M.
Thurs., Dec. 9.........11 A. M.	Wed., Dec. 8.........9 A. M.
Sat., Dec. 11.............1 P. M.	Frid., Dec. 10.........9 A. M.
Tues., Dec. 14...........1 P. M.	Mon., Dec. 13.......10:30 A. M.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, near Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M. Fare only $1 50, being $1 75 less than rail, and 75c. cheaper than any other line, and like reductions to all points Northwest and East. Tickets and rooms at Dodd's Express, Nos. 429 and 944 Broadway, New-York; No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and No. 308 West-st.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Cincinnati and Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., day express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping cars through to Chicago without change, via M. C. Railroad, also L. S. and M. S. Railroad, (daily.)
11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping cars attached.
7:00 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 5:50 P. M., Peekskill trains.
1:00 and 6:50 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4:25, 5:10, 7 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M. to Poughkeepsie Sundays.)

NOV. 15, 1869. J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st. as follows:

Through Express trains, at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M., (daily.) New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train to Buffalo and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An emigrant train leaves daily at 8 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, 4:30 P. M., Orange County Express, (Sundays excepted,) connecting for Warwick, Montgomery, Guilford, Pine Island and Unionville.

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M.

For Otisville and Way, at 8:30 A. M. daily.

For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M.

For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M. Theatre train 11:30 P. M.

For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 5:45 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 12:45 P. M., *3:15 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:45 P. M., *6:15 P. M. and (Saturdays only) *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and (Saturdays only) *12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing-room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage, may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; corner 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

*To Piermont only.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries as follows: 8:45 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M., for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M., and at 12, midnight, on Saturdays. The 9:15 A. M. and 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. trains run through to Monsey.

DRY GOODS.

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S.

CORSETS, SKIRTS AND TOURNOURS.
CORSETS A SPECIALTY.

We have just received several cases of the handsomest style corset that Paris can produce. A perfect fit guaranteed to all figures.

ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS,
CHILDREN'S CORSETS, WAISTS, SHOULDER-BRACES, PADS, &C.

N. B.—Mrs. Gaynor will sell the above goods 25 per cent. below cost, in consequence of the immense stock which her late husband had ordered from Europe, and which she is obliged to sell within a given time.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
SKIRTS AND TOURNOURS
IN ALL THE LATE PARIS NOVELTIES.

Mrs. Gaynor would call special attention to her French haircloth skirts and tournours, as they are unequaled both in style and finish to anything in the country, and are very reasonable in price. Also, the new style

WINTER HOOPSKIRT

in woolen cloths, all colors, the most comfortable skirt yet introduced.

A full line of
FULL-DRESS TRAIN SKIRTS
in stiff corded and check crinoline; also, in Swiss and lawn.

MRS. GAYNOR, Importer, No. 765 Broadway, near 9th-st., and No. 824 Broadway, corner 12th-st.

A.—CALL THIS WEEK AT THE

DOWN TOWN
RETAIL DRY GOODS STORE.
NO. 12 VESEY-ST.,
Next to the Astor House.

All goods sold as low and many articles at less prices than at the up town stores.

Handsome DRESS GOODS at 20c. to 30c. per yard.
Superb DRESS GOODS at 25c. to $1 50 per yard.
Superior BLACK ALPACAS from 40c. to $1 per yard.
Plain DRESS GOODS from 25c. to 80c. per yard.
The cheapest line of BLACK SILKS in New-York, from $1 25 upward.
Superior quality of COLORED VELVETEENS, at $1 per yard.
Superb lot of BLACK VELVETEENS, from $1 25 to $2
FLANNELS, all colors, from 25c. to 50c.
LINEN DAMASKS, 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., $1, $1 20, $1 40.
HUCK TOWELS, from 15c. to 50c.
DAMASK NAPKINS, from $1 25 to $6 per dozen.
BLANKETS, all qualities; SHAWLS, SONTAGS, SKATING SKIRTS, HOSIERY, all kinds; OVERCOATINGS, CASSIMERES, WATERPROOFS.
ALL AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
CO-OPERATIVE RETAIL DRY GOODS STORE,
NO. 12 VESEY-ST.

DRY GOODS.

500,000 Dollars

OF
DRY GOODS AT RETAIL.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
have determined to offer their entire
WHOLESALE STOCK OF DRESS GOODS
AT LESS THAN GOLD COST,
AT THEIR RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT,
CORNER BROADWAY AND 19TH-ST.

They forbear from naming prices, convinced that those who are looking to buy for themselves, or for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, will see at once that the stock is more than usually under price.

SILKS.

STRIPED and PLAID SILKS at $1 25 per yard, cost $1 75.
PLAIN CHANGEABLE SILKS, $1 and $1 50 per yard, worth $1 75 and $2 50.
PLAIN CHANGEABLE SILKS, $2 per yard, worth $3.
BLACK SILKS, of superior quality, from $1 50 per yard to the finest goods imported.

SHAWLS.

ALL-WOOL PLAID LONG SHAWLS at $5, worth $7.
ALL-WOOL LONG SHAWLS at $6, worth $8.
BROCHE SHAWLS at $10, worth $14.
BROCHE LONG SHAWLS at $15, worth $20.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

REAL INDIA SHAWLS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
ARE OFFERING THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF
INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS
AND SCARFS,
FROM $50 AND UPWARD.

N. B.—The above goods are now marked down to about the original prices previous to the war.

FRENCH CASHMERE SHAWLS,
PAISLEY SHAWLS,
STRIPED OTTOMAN SHAWLS, &c.,
AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.

FURS.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S MUFFS, COLLARETTES AND BOAS, IN RUSSIA SABLE, MINK, ERMINE AND OTHER FANCY FURS.
FUR ROBES FOR CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

VELVETS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL CONTINUE THE SALE OF
LYONS CLOAKING VELVETS,
At the following LOW PRICES:

28-inch LYONS BLACK VELVETS AT $10, worth $14.
30-inch LYONS BLACK VELVETS AT $11, worth $15.
32-inch LYONS BLACK VELVETS AT $12, worth $16.

And all other widths and qualities EQUALLY CHEAP.

BLACK AND COLORED TRIMMING, MILLINERY VELVETS AND VELVET RIBBONS, ALL WIDTHS,
AT HALF THE COST OF IMPORTATION.

These goods have all been purchased at the recent PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALES.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

GENTLEMEN'S AND YOUTHS' FURNISHING GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Will offer during the HOLIDAY SEASON, a new and beautiful assortment of

BREAKFAST JACKETS, ROBES DE CHAMBRE, SHIRTS, COLLARS AND CUFFS, READY MADE AND TO ORDER; LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S SCARFS AND TIES, SASH RIBBONS, MEDICATED VESTS AND DRAWERS, HOSIERY, &c.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.

Several cases of PARIS NOVELTIES, embracing Wedding Trousseaux, Shawls, Capes, Fichus, Barbes, Coiffures, Collars and Sleeves, Hdkfs, Paris Embroidered Sets, Chemisettes, Initial Sets, &c.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

Valenciennes and Embroidered, Plain, Hemmed, Initialed and Colored Bordered Hdkfs.

N. B.—Initialing done to order in the finest style.

CHEILLEY'S KID GLOVES,
$1 50 PER PAIR.

SPECIAL SALE

OF
BLANKETS, FLANNELS,
QUILTS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, &c.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Beg to announce that they have made considerable reductions in their entire stock of the above goods.

Among the lots now offered will be found

10-4 Blankets $3 50 per pair, usual price $5 00.
10-4 Blankets $4 25 per pair, usual price $6 00.
10-4 Blankets $5 50 per pair, usual price $7 00.

Several lots of large size fine Blankets, slightly soiled, will be sold cheap.

Fine Shaker Flannels, all Wool, from 50 cents.
Linen Sheeting, 2 yards wide, 65 cents.
Linen Sheeting, full 2½ yards wide, 90 cents.
5-8 Damask Napkins, all linen, $1 25 per dozen.
5-8 Damask Doilies, from 60 cents.
Table Cloths, Breakfast size, from $2 00.
Table Cloths, (Full Dinner,) from $3 50.
Bleached Huck Towels, all linen, $1 75 per doz.
Bleached Huck Towels, large size, $2 50 and $3 00.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

NEW GOODS

AT MACY'S.

MACY	LACES,	MACY
MACY	EMBROIDERIES,	MACY
MACY	RIBBONS, FRENCH FLOWERS,	MACY
MACY	FEATHERS, NECKTIES, BOWS,	MACY
MACY	FALL HATS, SILKS AND SATINS,	MACY
MACY	WHITE GOODS, LACE CURTAINS,	MACY
MACY	THEATRICAL GOODS,	MACY
MACY	BALLET HOSIERY, &c.,	MACY

TOY BOOKS

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN JUVENILE BOOKS
in sets and single.
BIBLES AND PRAYER BOOKS.

MACY	HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,	MACY
MACY	FANCY GOODS,	MACY
MACY	FRENCH AND AMERICAN CLOCKS,	MACY
MACY	LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,	MACY
MACY	CORSETS,	MACY
MACY	HOSIERY AND GLOVES,	MACY
MACY	SMALL WARES,	MACY

CONFECTIONERY,

Best quality for Bon-bon Boxes and the Holidays.

MACY	SOAPS, PERFUMERY,	MACY
MACY	TRIMMINGS, FRINGES, BUTTONS,	MACY
MACY	COTTON, ALPACA AND	MACY
MACY	SILK UMBRELLAS,	MACY
MACY	CARVED GOODS,	MACY
MACY	PLATED WARE,	MACY
MACY	BASKETS, BIRD CAGES,	MACY
MACY	KID GLOVES, UNDERWEAR.	MACY

HOLIDAY GOODS.

MACY	Having completed, for this season,	MACY
MACY	our additions to the store, we are now	MACY
MACY	offering the largest assortment of	MACY
MACY	FANCY GOODS, DOLLS,	MACY
MACY	DOLLS' ARTICLES, TOYS,	MACY
MACY	GAMES, &c.,	MACY
MACY	comprising the largest variety of	MACY
MACY	HOLIDAY GOODS	MACY
MACY	ever displayed in this City,	MACY
MACY	AT POPULAR PRICES.	MACY
MACY	14th-st. and 6th-av.	MACY

AN ENTIRELY NEW IMPORTATION OF
TOYS

Just received. The largest assortment in the City at greatly reduced prices.

H. M. FAIRCHILD,
No. 377 6th-av., one door above 23d-st.
CALL EARLY, AND AVOID THE CROWD.

FRIEND PITTS.

No. 863 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., offers at extremely low prices elegant sash ribbons, neckties, collars, cuffs, laces, fine French elastics, fans, combs, brushes, perfumery, thread and needles, dolls, toys and fancy goods. The cheapest umbrellas at retail in the City.

TRY OUR $1 KID GLOVES, NEW Shades; Children's, 50c and 75c.; Cloth Gloves, Leggings, &c., &c.; the best fitting $1 Corsets; also, Werly's French; a large assortment of Dress Trimmings and Fancy Goods at popular prices, at ELGER'S, Nos. 860 and 862 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

DRY GOODS.

VELVETS

AT EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON.

MANTILLA LYONS VELVETS, $6 50, $7 50, $8 50 per yard; 30, 32 and 31 inches wide.

BLACK AND COLORED SILK BONNET VELVETS, $1, $1 25, $1 50, $2, $2 50 and $3 per yard.

SPECIALTIES.

OSTRICH FEATHERS, PLUMES, BIRDS AND IMPORTED FLOWERS.

SASH RIBBONS, 75c., 80c., 90c., $1, $1 25 and $1 50.

BOILED BLACK RIBBONS, 7 inches wide, $1 per yard.

FINE VELVETEENS, $1, $1 25, $1 50 and 1 60, Black and Colored.

SATINS, Colored and Black, $1, $1 25 and $1 50 per yard.

Line of three-dollar STRIPED SATINS clearing at $1 50 per yard.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

WAX DOLLS, RUBBER and LINEN DOLLS.
WRITING DESKS, from 50c.
WORK BOXES, from 75c. each.
DRESSING CASES, JEWEL CASES, TOILET BOXES, CIGAR, INK AND WATCH STANDS, PORTFOLIOS, LADIES' COMPANIONS, PERFUME STANDS, CARVED GOODS, GLOVE AND HANDKERCHIEF BOXES, CHINA TEA SETS, LEATHER SATCHELS, 75c., 95c., $1, $1 10, $1 30, $1 45, $1 60, $1 75 and upward, cheap.
EMBROIDERED SLIPPERS, PERFUMERY, SOAPS, BERLIN WORSTEDS, &c., &c.

REAL LACES.

Thousands of Lace Embroidered and Plain Linen HANDKERCHIEFS.

FROM AUCTION, CHEAP,

50 New Styles in Winter GLOVES, for Misses, Boys, Ladies and Gents.

Our KID GLOVES are warranted at $1 the pair, and up, and we have good KID GLOVES at 50c. and 75c.

NECKTIES, BOWS, SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, &c., clearing out.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st., Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., Corner Store,
Fifth block East from the Bowery.

BONNET DEPARTMENT

AT EDWARD RIDLEY & SON'S,
CROWDED WITH EVERYTHING FASHIONABLE,
TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED.
STOCK LARGEST AND CHEAPEST IN THE CITY!
OUR KNITTED AND WOVEN WORSTED GOODS ARE OFFERING AT ABOUT 50 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
NOS. 309, 311, 311½ GRAND;
NOS. 66, 68 AND 70 ALLEN-ST.,
CORNER STORE,
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

AT KINZEY'S.

GREAT ATTRACTION
FOR THE
HOLIDAYS.

HANDKERCHIEF DEPARTMENT.

1,000 DOZEN LADIES' AND GENT'S CHEAP HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS, 10c. TO $1.
NEEDLEWORK AND HEMSTITCH, 25c. TO $2.
TAPE-BORDERED DO., 5c. TO 31c.
NEEDLEWORK HANDKERCHIEFS, 15c. TO $8.
VALENCIENNES HANDKERCHIEFS, 40c. TO $2 50.
REAL LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, $2 50 TO $40.
GENT'S HEMSTITCH DO., 25c. to $1.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.

LACE AND NEEDLEWORK SETS.
WORKED LINEN SETS, 25c., 50c., 75c.
NEEDLEWORK CHEMISETTES, 50c. TO $3.
VALENCIENNES LACE COLLARS, 25c. TO $3 50.
REAL LACE COLLARS, 25c. TO $6.
LACES FOR DRESSING DOLLS CHEAP.

VELVETS AND TRIMMINGS.

VELVETEENS FOR DRESSES, 50c. YARD.
TRIMMING VELVETS, 25c. to $1 50 PIECE.
SILK BONNET VELVETS, $1 YARD UP.
DRESS TRIMMINGS, 25c. to $1 50 PIECE.
SILK GIMPS, 25c. to $1 PIECE.
SILK FRINGES, 25c. to $10 PIECE.

BARGAINS IN RIBBONS.

BONNET AND NECK RIBBONS, 6c. to 50c. YARD.
SASH RIBBONS, 25c. to $3 YARD.
FANCY NECKTIES AND BOWS.

FLOWERS AND FEATHERS CLOSING.
ALL OUR HATS CLOSING OUT.
WORSTED WORK CHENILLES AND CORDS,
&c., &c.
GREAT EXCITEMENT,
DOLLAR STORES
VANQUISHED.
ON MONDAY,
WE SHALL OPEN OUR
WHOLESALE ROOM
ON THE LOWER FLOOR
WITH TOYS AND FANCY GOODS
ON A NEW PLAN.
THEY WILL BE ARRANGED IN DEPARTMENTS.
ONE DEPARTMENT CHOICE AT 5c.
ONE DEPARTMENT CHOICE AT 10c.
ONE DEPARTMENT CHOICE AT 25c.
ONE DEPARTMENT CHOICE AT 50c.
ONE DEPARTMENT CHOICE AT 75c.
ONE DEPARTMENT CHOICE AT $1.
ALL NEW CHOICE GOODS, MANY OF THEM LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.

25,000 DOLLS OF EVERY KIND, CHINA, WAX, KID, TALKING, CRYING, &C.

10,000 WAX CRYING DOLLS, 10c. to $2.
10,000 WAX CRYING DOLLS, with hair, 10c. to $8.

FANCY BOXES,	PARIAN FIGURES,
GLOVE BOXES,	PARIAN VASES,
COLLAR BOXES,	PARIAN BOXES,
CANDY BOXES,	JEWEL CASES,
CIGAR STANDS,	TEA SETS,
WATCH CASES,	CUPS AND SAUCERS,
INKSTANDS,	PAINT BOXES,
WRITING DESKS,	TOBACCO CASES,
PAPER WEIGHTS,	CARD RECEIVERS,
TOILET MIRRORS,	CHINA VASES,
CARVED ORNAMENTS,	DANCING TOYS,

with many other goods impossible to mention.

PARIAN FIGURES, 5c. to $5.
FANCY BOXES, 5c. to $6.
FANCY VASES, 10c. to $3.
DOLLS, 5c. to $8.
SMALL ARTICLES FOR CHRISTMAS TREES.
FAIRS AND SCHOOLS SUPPLIED.

SETS OF JEWELRY, 25c. to $3.
SETS OF SLEEVE BUTTONS, 10c. up.
FANCY PINS, 5c. to 50c.
PORTEMONNAIES AND BAGS, &c.

ENTRANCE TO HOLIDAY GOODS DEPARTMENT THROUGH THE STORE.

WM. KINZEY,
NO. 645 BROADWAY,
SECOND DOOR ABOVE BLEECKER-ST.

SMILLIE & CO.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

BLACK GRO GRAINE,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
EVENING COLORED SILKS,
AT A GREAT REDUCTION,
FROM $1 25 UPWARD.
DRESS GOODS,
AT 25 PER CENT. LESS THAN IMPORTATION.
CLOTHS AND CLOAKINGS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
READY-MADE SUITS
FROM $8 TO $12.

SMILLIE & CO.,

NO. 763 BROADWAY.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

INDIA CURIOSITIES,

MODERN AND ANTIQUE.

The largest variety of articles ever offered.

Europeans and all other persons desiring

HOLIDAY GIFTS,

are respectfully invited to call at
FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE,
Broadway, near 14th-st.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 304 Pearl-st., up stairs.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

REPERTOIRE OF THE WEEK.
THIS MONDAY, DEC. 6,
BY GENERAL REQUEST,
WILLIAM TELL,
WILLIAM TELL,
THE HIT OF THE SEASON.
BRIOL, LEFRANC, REYNA,
SAMI, COLETTI, BARILI, FOSSATI, &c.
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 8,
IL TROVATORE,
BRIOL, LEFRANC,
CELLINI, REYNA, BARILI.
FRIDAY, DEC. 10,
FIRST TIME IN AMERICA OF
FERRARI'S CELEBRATED COMIC OPERA
PIPELE.
SATURDAY, DEC. 11,
GRAND GALA MATINEE.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
LAST NIGHTS OF
MR. HACKETT
AS
FALSTAFF,
in SHAKESPEARE'S Historical Play in five acts, entitled, THE FIRST PART OF KING HENRY IV.,
supported by
Mr. D. W. WALLER.......as..............HOTSPUR
Mr. THEO. HAMILTON..as..............PRINCE HAL
Miss FANNY MORANT..as......DAME QUICKLY
and the full strength of the company.

On SATURDAY next, Dec. 11, at 2 o'clock,
MATINEE
of
DREAMS AND DELUSIONS,
(Introducing Mr. W. E. SHERIDAN in the leading role.)

To conclude with the
LADY AND THE DEVIL,
in which Miss Fanny Morant will execute a Solo on the Guitar.

Seats secured six days in advance, at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., 711 Broadway.

MR. EDWIN BOOTH will soon appear as HAMLET.

AH! HAVE YOU SEEN THE CRESTED TURKEY

AT THE RINK!

A rara avis, as the species is about extinct, the only other specimen being at the Zoological Gardens, London, England.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........................DIRECTOR
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
ANOTHER CHANGE OF PROGRAMME!
First week of the phenomenal artist, known as
THE WONDERFUL MAN MONKEY,
FROM THE CRYSTAL PALACE, SYDENHAM,
who will appear in his
REMARKABLE SIMIAN IMPERSONATIONS,
equestrian and gymnastic, as presented with great success, not only in London, but in the principal cities of
GERMANY, RUSSIA, HOLLAND,
CHINA, INDIA AND JAPAN.
THE DASHING PAULINE HINDLEY,
and the full strength of the Mammoth Circus Troupe, in
DIVERSIFIED ACTS IN THE CIRCLE.
Admission, 50 cents; children under ten, 25 cents.
To reserved seats, 75 cents. Begins at 8.

NOW OPEN.
SECOND EXHIBITION
OF THE
NEW-YORK STATE POULTRY SOCIETY,
AT THE EMPIRE RINK BUILDING,
63d-st. and 3d-av.
Admission, 50 cents; children under 10 years half price. Doors open from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

DECEMBER 9.
CONFERENCE ON CHARITY OFFERED
BY REV. PERE HYACINTHE
FOR THE
BENEFIT OF THE FRENCH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

Seats (reserved) $2, family circle, $1, to be had at L. Delmonico's, P. Arnaud's, No. 915 Broadway, L. Jolly's, No. 828 Broadway.

FIRE DEPARTMENT BALL.

THE FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL BALL
in aid of the
WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND
of the late Volunteer Fire Department,
will be given at
THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, 1870.
TICKETS, FIVE DOLLARS,

admitting a gentleman and two ladies, can be procured from either of the committee or from the following officers: JAMES F. WENMAN, President,
No. 146 Pearl-st.
ALONZO SLOTE, Treasurer, No. 120 Fulton-st.
JOHN J. WESTRAY, Secretary, No. 1 William-st.
Proscenium and dress circle boxes can be obtained on application to JAMES F. WENMAN, President.

MECHANICS' TICKETS.

In order to give mechanics and others an opportunity to visit the Fair of the New-York State Poultry Society, now open, the Treasurer will sell tickets in packages of twenty-five for 30 cents each. Apply at the Rink, 3d-av. and 63d-st. An opportunity is thus offered to proprietors of factories and others to give their employes a treat.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND,
SQUARE,
AND
UPRIGHT
PIANOFORTES.
ESTABLISHED 1823.

Our reputation as the FIRST MANUFACTURERS in the COUNTRY and EUROPE being fully established, and the UNQUALIFIED SUPERIORITY of our INSTRUMENTS being ACKNOWLEDGED by the VOLUNTARY TESTIMONY of the LEADING ARTISTS in the WORLD, we beg to assure the public that the high STANDARD of QUALITY which has given us the PROMINENCE will be MAINTAINED, as our motto is

NEVER TO SACRIFICE QUALITY OF WORK
TO ECONOMY OF MANUFACTURE.
THE ONE PRICE SYSTEM!
UNIFORM AND FAIR PRICES
TO ALL PURCHASERS.
INAUGURATED APRIL 15, 1869.

Having upon this basis doubled our already immense trade, our position is assured, and every customer is fairly and honorably treated.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

As we are the ONLY manufacturers in OUR LINE that have adopted this system of FAIR DEALING. It is not SURPRISING that our COMPETITORS should venture the opinion that we are making cheap and inferior Pianos, FOR THEY MUST SAY SOMETHING TO UPHOLD THE OLD DISCOUNT SYSTEM.

OUR ANSWER.

We have received the HIGHEST AWARDS and PLAUDITS OF THE WORLD; 76 PRIZE MEDALS over all competitors, and over 35,000 of our instruments are daily giving TESTIMONY to their EMINENT superiority and DURABILITY.

FOR POWER AND QUALITY OF TONE, DELICACY OF TOUCH, PERFECTION OF MECHANISM, DURABILITY AND GENERAL EXCELLENCE OF WORKMANSHIP, WITH BEAUTY OF DESIGN AND FINISH,

WE CHALLENGE COMPETITION.
EVERY PIANO SOLD BY US
FULLY WARRANTED.
WAREROOMS,
NO. 11 EAST 14TH-ST.,
BETWEEN 5TH-AV. AND UNION-SQUARE,
NEW-YORK.

STEINWAY & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANOFORTES,
BEG TO ANNOUNCE
A GENERAL REDUCTION

in their prices, in accordance with the decline in the premium on gold, and consequent decreased cost of imported articles used in the manufacture of pianofortes. In addition to their established styles of Pianofortes, STEINWAY & SONS, in order to meet a long felt and frequently expressed want, by persons of moderate means, teachers, schools, &c., have perfected arrangements for the manufacture of an entirely new style of instrument termed

THE "SCHOOL" PIANO,

a thoroughly complete instrument of seven octaves, precisely the same in size, scale, interior mechanism and workmanship as their highest-priced seven-octave Pianos, the only difference being that this new style of instrument is constructed in a perfectly plain yet exceedingly neat exterior case. These new instruments will be supplied to those who desire to possess a thoroughly first-class "Steinway Piano" yet are limited in means,

AT EXCEEDINGLY MODERATE PRICES.

STEINWAY & SONS also desire to call special attention to their new

PATENT UPRIGHT PIANOS,

with Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Frame Action, and new soft Pedal, which are matchless in volume and quality of tone and surpassing facility of action, while standing longer in tune and being more impervious to atmospheric influences than any other Piano at present manufactured.

Price lists and illustrated catalogues mailed free on application.

EVERY PIANO IS WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

Warerooms first floor of Steinway Hall,
NOS. 109 AND 111 EAST 14TH-ST.,
(Between 4th-av. and Irving-Place,) NEW-YORK.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—Prices greatly reduced for cash. New 7-octave pianos of first-class makers for $275 and upward. New cabinet organs for $45 and upward. Second-hand instruments from $40 to $175. Monthly installments received and instruments for rent. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

RAVEN & BACON, (ESTABLISHED 1829,) Manufacturers of Grand and Square Pianofortes; warerooms, No. 646 Broadway, New-York. We are now exhibiting new scale Pianos, which are superior to any made. Call and examine before purchasing.

A LARGE STOCK OF THE FINEST CLASS pianofortes in this City, with patent Agraffe treble, warranted six years, at reasonable prices, can be found at the factory warerooms of JENNYS & SON, No. 235 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 8 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented; any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

AMUSEMENTS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE

(Successor to Barnum's,)
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.
EXTRAORDINARY!
READ! BEHOLD!! WONDER!!
A MOST IMPRESSIVE MYSTERY!
THE PHENOMENON OF THIS CENTURY,
THE STONE MAN
OF
ONONDAGA!

What is it?
Is it a Statue?
Is it a Petrifaction?
Is it a Stupendous Fraud?
Is it the Remains of a Former Race?

THE GREAT GIANT.
THE GREAT GIANT.
IS IT A PETRIFIED MAN
OF COLOSSAL PROPORTIONS!
THE MOST STUPENDOUS WONDER
OF THIS OR ANY OTHER PERIOD,
10 FEET 4½ INCHES HIGH,
WEIGHS 2,990 POUNDS,
and can be seen for a limited period,
FROM 9 TO 6, DAILY.
NO EXTRA CHARGE.
ADMISSION TO ALL THE ATTRACTIONS, 30c.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS,
in the Museum Quadrangle.
WILL BE GIVEN EVERY DAY
BY A SPLENDID BRASS BAND.
NO EXTRA CHARGE.

THE GRAND MENAGERIE,
LIONS, TIGERS, ELEPHANTS,
RHINOCEROS, LEOPARDS, PANTHERS, &C.
NO EXTRA CHARGE.

A NEW ORNITHOLOGICAL HALL,
OPEN EVERY DAY.
CAGES OF RARE BIRDS, OSTRICHES,
HAPPY FAMILY AND REPTILES.
NO EXTRA CHARGE.

In the Grand Lecture Room,
TWO DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES DAILY.
AT 2 THE HIT, KENILWORTH.
AT 8 THE HIT, KENILWORTH.
SCREAMS OF LAUGHTER.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
NEXT MONDAY, A GALAXY OF BEAUTY.
MISS LISA WEBER,
MISS ADA HARLAND,
MISS LIZZIE WILMORE,
MISS E. HALL,
and the famous Burlesque Comedian,
MR. EDWARD RIGHTON,
in a new, picturesque, sensational, localized burlesque, entitled DORA BELLA.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

UNDER THE GASLIGHT.	UNDER THE GASLIGHT, EVERY EVENING, and
UNDER THE GASLIGHT.	Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT.	The GREAT and ORIGINAL LOCAL DRAMA,
UNDER THE GASLIGHT.	WITH NEW SCENERY, NOVEL EFFECTS,
UNDER THE GASLIGHT.	A COMPLETE AND POWERFUL COMPANY.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT.	UNDER THE GASLIGHT. REWRITTEN and PRODUCED
UNDER THE GASLIGHT.	under the personal supervision of the author, AUGUSTIN DALY, Esq. NO EXPENSE has been spared

to render this popular work an exceptional attraction.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

FRENCH COMPANY. OPENING NIGHT,
MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 6, AT 8 P. M.
MAITRE PATHELIN.
Opera bouffe in one act by BAZIN.
LES JURONS DE CADILLAC.
Comedy in one act by L. BRETON
MME. BERTRAND AND MLLE. RATON.
Vaudeville by LAMBERT and THIBOUST.
Box office at the theatre and at Schirmer's, Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

HAVE YOU SEEN ARTIFICIAL TROUT BREEDING

practically illustrated?

One of the most interesting exhibitions ever presented to the public.

To be seen at THE RINK, 3d-av. and 63d-st.

TAMMANY.—TO-NIGHT.

BAD DICKEY and THE ETON BOY.
MISS ROSE MASSEY, MISS FANNY HERRING.
MR. M. W. FISKE.
FAMILY CIRCLE REOPENED, 25 cents.
BAD DICKEY MATINEE SATURDAY at 2.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Another new drama, PAUL CLIFFORD, THE HIGHWAYMAN OF 1760. Great varieties. The Torres Brothers. EVERY INCH A SAILOR.

"OH, HOW BEAUTIFUL!" IS THE exclamation of the ladies at the pretty FAWNS on exhibition at the Rink.

COLLEGE OF MUSIC, NO. 23 EAST 14th-st., between Union-square and 5th-av.—Second year. The best and promptest method for singing solos in all languages and concerted music; evening classes for gentlemen; also lessons in Italian. Open daily from 9 to 5 P. M. Mme. GAZZANIGA and M. ALBITES, instructors and directors. Circulars at all music stores.

A CHICKEN AN HOUR HATCHED out by the artificial incubators now on exhibition at the Rink. Don't miss seeing it.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

CLASSES FOR DANCING,

At No. 212 5th-av. on Mondays, Thursdays, or Tuesdays and Fridays.

At No. 681 5th-av., on Wednesdays and Saturdays, or Saturday mornings.

Also, evening classes on Mondays and Thursdays for gentlemen. Brooklyn Academy, No. 120 Pierpont-st., under Mr. F. DODWORTH. Private classes and classes out of town attended by Mr. F. J. DODWORTH. Send for a circular.

BALLET MASTER DUMAR'S DANCING Academy, No. 24 West 4th-st.—All dances taught in one quarter; six fashionable dances perfectly in six private lessons.

HLASKO'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, 64 West 34th-st.—Morning and afternoon classes daily. Gentlemen Monday and Thursday, at 8 P. M.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 33 WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH-st., near Broadway.—A few families and single gentlemen accommodated with rooms, single or en suite, with or without board; location, house and board first-class; references exchanged; private table if desired.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN DESIRING first-class accommodations, consisting of parlor and bedroom, without board, in a strictly private family, location 18th-st., east of 4th-av., may address L., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, residing in 30th-st., east of Madison-av., will rent a large handsomely-furnished room, with every improvement, on second floor, to a single gentleman. Address, with name, O., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

NO. 31 WEST 36TH-ST.—A PRIVATE family will let an entire second floor, handsomely furnished, with back parlor and extension, to parties desiring first-class accommodations; private table only; references required.

BOARDING.—LARGE AND HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms, with fire, gas, and board, for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, $18 and $20 a week; a fine hall room, $7, in the first-class house No. 149 East 51st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

A LADY OCCUPYING AN ELEGANT and newly furnished house would rent, with or without board, rooms en suite or single; references exchanged. Parties desiring first-class accommodations can apply at No. 213 West 42d-st.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—A parlor extension, nicely furnished, well adapted for one or two persons, to let, with first-class board. Apply at Everett Library, No. 72 West 34th-st.

WITHOUT BOARD, IN BROOKLYN, five minutes' walk from Wall or South Ferries, a nicely-furnished room in a private family; references required. Address G. H., Brooklyn Post Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY AT NO. 48 WEST 12th-st., can accommodate a gentleman and wife and two gentlemen with furnished rooms and board; references required.

PARTIES DESIRING HOUSES OR rooms, with or without board, can learn particulars at Everett Library, No. 72 West 34th-st.; houses inspected and registered.

SECOND STORY FRONT ROOM, well furnished, with closets, &c., modern conveniences, to let, with board. Apply at No. 102 East 35th-st., one door from Park-av.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED PAR-lor and second floor to let with board; private table, if desired; location central. Address L., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

NO. 5 WAVERLEY-PLACE.—LARGE furnished room, with small room adjoining; large closet, gas, heated; suitable for three gentlemen or gentleman and wife; $10 per week.

A NICE FURNISHED ROOM TO LET to two gentlemen, on moderate terms; with gas. Apply at No. 100 East 29th-st., cor. 4th-av.

NO. 36 WEST 9TH-ST. HAS CHANGED hands and been newly fitted up; board and pleasant rooms for families and gentlemen.

A PARTY DESIRING BOARD IN A strictly private family can learn of a choice place by applying at Everett Library, No. 72 West 34th-st.

NO. 32 WEST 9TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av.—Furnished rooms to let, with board, to gentlemen and their wives or parties of single gentlemen.

A SMALL FURNISHED ROOM FOR a single gentleman; first-class house and location. Apply at No. 216 East 10th-st., near 2d-av.

TWO LARGE HANDSOMELY-FUR-nished rooms and a quiet home may be had by a couple at No. 29 West 18th-st.

NO. 16 EAST 28TH-ST.—TO LET, TO gentlemen or families, handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or single; references exchanged.

SEVENTEENTH-ST.—ROOMS WITHOUT board for gentlemen only. No. 104 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

ROOMS, WITH BOARD, FOR GEN-tlemen at No. 28 Union-square. E. SETON.

TO LET—TWO DESIRABLE FRONT ROOMS, with board, at No. 23 Clinton-place.

COUNTRY BOARD.

FALL AND WINTER BOARD IN THE country.—Two gentlemen and wives, or four ladies, can find a pleasant home on a farm; terms, fuel and light, $7 per week. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

MILLINERY.

MME. A. PROVOT TAKES PLEASURE in informing the ladies that she has removed from No. 31 East 14th-st. to No. 938 Broadway, and has reopened with a choice selection of superb lingerie, coiffure, dinner dresses and cloaks, at very low prices.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 P. M.
A BRILLIANT WEEK
OF
NOVELTY AND VARIETY.
THIS MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 6,
First time this season of Mrs. Centlivre's brilliant comedy, in five acts,
THE WONDER.
With new and beautiful scenery, costumes, appointments, and the following splendid cast:

Don Felix.......................Mr. Lester Wallack
Don Pedro, father to Violante..........Mr. John Gilbert
Don Lopez, father to Felix and Isabella.....Mr. Hield
Colonel Britton..................................Mr. C. Fisher
Don Frederick...........................Mr. B. T. Ringgold
Gibby, Col. Britton's Highland servant...Mr. Stoddart
Lissardo, servant to Don Felix...Mr. C. J. Williamson
Alguazil..Mr. Peck
Sancho...Mr. Curran
Donna Violante..................Miss Madeline Henriques
Donna Isabella.............................Mrs. Laura Phillips
Flora, Violante's maid......................Miss Effie Germon
Inis, Isabella's maid.............................Miss F. Green

TUESDAY, 1ST TIME, CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH. WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.	With appropriate scenery and appointments, and Mr. Lester Wallack in both pieces, the rest of the characters by Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. J. H. Stoddart, Mr. O. Marlowe, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. E. M. Holland, Miss Louisa Moore, Miss Effie Germon, Miss E. Mestayer, Mrs. L. Phillips, Misses Fowler, Day, Clayton, Rowe and Leah.
WEDNESDAY 23D TIME, HOME AND A REGULAR FIX.	Mr. Lester Wallack in both pieces, the rest of the characters by Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. J. H. Stoddart, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. Hield, Mr. C. H. Rockwell, Mr. E. M. Holland, Mr. Leonard, Mr. Peck, Miss Henriques, Miss Germon, Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. Sefton, Mrs. Timony, Miss Green and Miss Clayton.
THURSDAY, 4TH TIME, HENRY DUNBAR.	The cast will comprise Mr. J. W. Wallack, in the title role, (his original character,) Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. Williamson, Mr. Hield, Mr. C. H. Rockwell, Mr. E. M. Holland, Mr. Leonard, Mr. Tom Owens, Mr. Peck, Mr. Curran, Miss Louisa Moore, Mrs. L. Phillips and Miss Green.

FRIDAY—THE WONDER.
SATURDAY—HOME and A REGULAR FIX.
In preparation, the charming drama
ERNESTINE,
and the comedietta,
TRYING IT ON.

GO SEE

The Largest Display of USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL POULTRY ever brought together on this Continent.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

LAST WEEK OF THE ENGLISH OPERA SEASON.
CAROLINE RICHINGS-BERNARD.....Directress
UNABATED AND TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 6, 1869,
and until further notice,
first rendering in the English language of
MEYERBEER'S GRAND HISTORICAL OPERA,
founded on incidents connected with the
SAN BARTHOLOMEW MASSACRE,
entitled
THE HUGUENOTS.

Rendered by an incomparable cast, replete with marches, processions, cavalcades, artillery and a gorgeous mise en scene.

Incidental to the opera
THE SANGALLI BALLET TROUPE
will appear in a grand characteristic divertissement.

Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2 O'CLOCK.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers......JARRETT & PALMER
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE GREAT ENGAGEMENT OF
LOTTA,
who will appear MONDAY, Dec. 6, 1869, EVERY EVENING during the week, and SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2,
IN A NEW AND ATTRACTIVE BILL.
Sustain six characters (for the first time in New York) in a drama entitled
THE LITTLE DETECTIVE,
and appearing in the laughable farce of
AN OBJECT OF INTEREST.
The cast sustained by Metropolitan artistes.
Appropriate scenery, &c., &c.

YOU SHOULD NOT MISS GOING TO see the beautiful show of DOGS on exhibition at the New-York State Poultry Society's Fair at the Rink.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Under the management of
AUGUSTIN DALY.
(EVERY EVENING AT 8.)
(SATURDAY MATINEES BEGIN AT 2, OVER AT 4½.)

A	MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY EVENINGS,
RARE	WIVES AS THEY WERE, MAIDS AS THEY ARE.
COMEDY	THURSDAY AND FRIDAY NIGHTS, SATURDAY MATINEE,
WEEK.	THE IRISH HEIRESS.

SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, THE GREAT COMIC HIT,
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.
ALL THE GREAT COMEDY COMPANY IN ALL THE PIECES.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE DOHL?

The ancient Dog of Greece and Rome, used in combat with the lion and tiger, the largest and most powerful dog known. Now on exhibition at the Rink.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

NO. 585 BROADWAY.
Glorious reception. Hundreds turned away.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD and BACKUS,
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
WITH NEW FACES,
NEW DECORATIONS,
NEW SONGS,
NEW DANCES,
NEW ACTS, NEW MUSIC. &c.

THE GRAND PIGEON, POULTRY and singing bird show of the American Columbarian Society, at No. 956 Broadway, corner 23d-st. Open from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M. Admission 50 cents.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—The Third Winter Exhibition of Pictures and Sculptures is now open day and evening. 23d-st., corner of 4th-av.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, COR-ner 5th-av. and 14th-st.—Exhibition of paintings. "The Nine Muses." By Joseph Fagnani. From 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.; 7 to 10 evening. Admission 25 cents.

DON'T MISS SEEING THE FINE CAPONS, as large as turkeys, now on exhibition at the Rink.

LECTURES

REV. WM. MORLEY PUNSHON

WILL LECTURE
AT THE
COOPER INSTITUTE,
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 8.
SUBJECT:
"WESLEY AND HIS TIMES."

Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats 75 cents. For sale at Methodist Book Rooms, No. 805 Broadway; W. C. Palmer, Jr., No. 14 Bible House; James Miller, No. 647 Broadway, and Tibbal's bookstore, No. 37 Park-row.

DU CHAILLU, THE AFRICAN EX-plorer and original discoverer of the gorilla, will lecture in Berean Baptist Church, corner Bedford and Downing sts., on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 7. Subject—*The Gorilla, its Habits and its Affinity to Man.* Commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents, to be obtained at the doors.

MRS. LYMAN'S PHYSIOLOGICAL LECTURES TO LADIES.—Mrs. Walter C. Lyman will lecture every afternoon this week at 2½ o'clock, in Lecture Room of Dr. Chapin's Church, 5th-av. and 45th-st. Lectures beautifully illustrated. Subject for MONDAY, Dec. 6—*Physical Culture.* Free admission Monday.

REV. DR. McCOSH'S GREAT LECTURE at Westminster Church, 22d-st., THIS EVENING.

MEETINGS.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY of New-York.—A stated meeting will be held at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, corner 4th-av. and 23d-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 6, 1869, at 8 o'clock. GEO. T. ELLIOT, M. D., President.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

NOS. 212 AND 214 5TH-AV.

A GOOD HANDWRITING, WITH A thorough knowledge of bookkeeping, acquired at half the cost of time and money usually wasted at the so-called business colleges. Circulars at the College, Booth's Building, 6th-av. and 23d-st.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

MISS C. MERLE.

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children,
NO. 7 EAST 27TH-ST.
Second quarter commences Nov. 24.
Circulars sent on request.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 22d September. Circulars sent on request.

TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 186 Bowery.—Private instruction day and evening in bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, grammar, French, German, Spanish, &c. Ladies' Department.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK University, Washington-square, east, a Primary, Commercial and Classical School; fits also for Naval School and West Point.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AND CLAVERACK COLLEGE.—Term opens Dec. 27. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., President, Claverack, N. Y.

AT $5.—BUSINESS WRITING, BOOKKEEPING, &c. Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, will receive pupils, day and evening, this week, at $5 for ten lessons.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, AN UNMAR-ried gentleman as assistant in a boy's boarding school; must possess experience and be a thorough teacher of English branches. Address C. JACOBUS, Box No. 54, New-Brighton, Penn.

THE RICHARDSON TRAGEDY.

Comments upon the Case in the Pulpits Yesterday.

Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM, yesterday, referring to the part that he and Mr. BEECHER had taken in the marriage of Mr. RICHARDSON, said he had nothing to say to the newspapers that had abused him, but to his congregation—his friends—an explanation was due. ALBERT D. RICHARDSON was a member of his congregation, and, as became him as pastor, he tendered him his sympathy and condolence. On Tuesday morning last he received a note conveying a request to attend Mr. RICHARDSON, and on going there he learned that the counsel of the dying man—a man honored and eminent in his profession—had advised that the marriage should take place. He had been assured that a divorce had been obtained regularly and properly, and deeming it his duty to perform the ceremony, he did so, his conscience telling him that he had acted as became him, under the circumstances, both as a man and a minister. In conclusion, he counseled charity toward the dead, charity to the accused assassin and charity for the stricken woman.

Rev. J. M. PULLMAN, in the Sixth Universalist Church in Thirty-fifth-street, in his morning discourse, yesterday, said that two of the ministers at RICHARDSON's funeral spoke what were, in point of fact, apologies, with an undertone of conviction in their addresses that there was something there which needed excuse. Men who wore the garment of the Gospel should ever be ready at the call of suffering, but that they should come forward in the face of all the doubts and uncertainties connected with this case, was a stain they had brought upon themselves. There was a universal sense that in RICHARDSON's case the man who had meddled was a social outlaw, and if he got hurt in going where he should not, people did not so much care; and it would be found in this case that, although they would not uphold the man who fired the shot, yet there was not a man who cared for his home and believed in its purity that did not recognize a sense of natural justice in the revenging blow. There was an instinct that justified it partly. While there was no man who would justify the course of the murderer, yet he did not believe twelve men (unless they cared little for the sanctity of home) could be found in New-York to convict the prisoner of murder in the first degree, or manslaughter.

Rev. GEORGE B. CHEEVER, D. D., in his morning discourse at Apollo Hall on the "Worthlessness of a Life out of Christ," speaking of the tendency of these times toward excessive self-enjoyment and loose views of religion, said it was a tendency which found a natural result in such a tragedy and such a terrible funeral as were witnessed last week in this City.

Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D., in his discourse at the West Forty-second-street Presbyterian Church last evening, said that the three parties most intimately connected with the tragedy had violated four of the commandments, but he would not undertake to say which was the most criminal. The deathbed marriage was a blasphemous act, and was a more sensational performance than any mentioned in the most sensational novels. The tragedy was the outgrowth of Fourierism or the religion of science.

The McFarland-Richardson Case—Letter from McFarland's Counsel.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mr. BEECHER in his remarks on Friday at the funeral of Mr. RICHARDSON complains of and condemns as unmanly the charges made against RICHARDSON since his decease, and likens him to a "lion, who in his strength and fastness is able to defend himself, but no sooner has the cruel arrow of the huntsman laid him low than he is set upon by every vile thing, every fly, every crawling worm."

Unfortunately for Mr. RICHARDSON, the facts do not sustain this illustration; for it is not the vile and the low that now condemn him, for that class are his more natural defenders. But it is the more moral and higher toned class of society, including many of the Press, who at first took an entirely different view of the matter from what they do now, since more of the real facts of the case have been disclosed.

Nor is it just that Mr. MCFARLAND should be charged with silence while Mr. RICHARDSON was living, and now for the first time speaks. Had Mr. MCFARLAND's own desires been gratified, so anxious was he for justification before the public, that he would have spoken long ere this, and disclosed the whole story of his wrong, and in this he has only been restrained by his advisers, who did not deem it wise or prudent to disclose the evidence in his case to his antagonists while his action for civil damages was pending. That having been terminated by the decease of RICHARDSON, leaves his friends more at liberty to allow some of the facts of the case to be made known.

Nor is what seems to Mr. BEECHER an attack upon a down-stricken man at all so. It is but a repulse of a continuous onslaught of charges, made for the last week by the friends of RICHARDSON, upon MCFARLAND. What has been said or published is but simply vindicatory, and to show that MCFARLAND is not the degraded and drunken man that he has been charged to be; and has been said by the Press as a matter of justice to a man who, for the last three years, has passed the ordeal of intensest agony, and been precluded from his situation in making known in detail the facts of his case, even had he, as now for the first time, a voice in the Press to speak for him. How then can it be justly charged that what has been said or done is an attack upon a down-stricken man?

I forbear to comment upon what seems to me Mr. BEECHER's ill-advised action in his participation in this transaction, and in pronouncing a marriage which, assuming it could be justified upon any moral basis, has no legal validity in this State under the decision of our Courts, and consequently is of no practical force or effect whatever. I have listened too long and too admiringly to Mr. BEECHER to believe that he has acted in the matter other than from his best convictions of duty. But I regret that he had not learned his facts from others than the friends of the deceased *alone*, and do *not doubt* that in the light of further disclosures, which must be made public in this matter, he will as seriously regret as do any of his friends now his participation in the matter.

J. B. ELWOOD.

SATURDAY, Dec. 4, 1869.

Interment of Richardson at Franklin, Mass.

FRANKLIN, Mass., Sunday, Dec. 5, 1869.

The remains of the late ALBERT D. RICHARDSON were brought here yesterday morning about 4 o'clock, in charge of his brother. Several of the relatives of the deceased who were present at the preliminary services, among them Mrs. MCFARLAND-RICHARDSON, also accompanied the remains. About 8 o'clock the body was removed to the Congregational Church here, and the final ceremonies took place in the presence of over three hundred persons, most of whom were ladies. The mother, brother and widow of deceased were the chief mourners. Rev. LUTHER KEENE, pastor of the church, conducted the services, which consisted of the singing of a hymn and the reading of passages of Scripture. Rev. Mr. KEENE then made some remarks which were designed to be consolatory to the friends, and to beget resignation to the sad event. As he had known the deceased personally, he refrained from entering into the history of his life. He, however, briefly narrated the circumstances of his death, as understood by his friends. The conclusion from these was that no man's life was so solitary or so isolated as not to produce an effect upon others when it ceased. The brief life terminated so harshly, and which began here but little over thirty years ago, had been full of interest, noble purposes and good achievements for men and for his country, such as had strongly attached to him his relatives and professional associates. Mr. KEENE then read an obituary, printed in one of the New-York papers, with the remarks of Mr. BEECHER at the funeral services in the Astor House, and spoke of the current rumors relating to the painful circumstances of Mr. RICHARDSON's death, and concluded with a declaration that God will see that the character of the deceased is vindicated, and that justice is done to his memory. The services closed with a prayer by Mr. KEENE, in which he asked the removal of all wrong, justice for the good name of the departed, that the injured stand right before their fellow men, and for Divine mercy for the man who raised his hand in vengeance, and that he might repent of his crime and prepare for another life. After those present had looked upon the remains, the casket was closed and removed to the tomb in the burying ground, where the body is to remain until Spring, when it will be interred in the City Mills Cemetery, by that of the deceased wife of Mr. RICHARDSON.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

At an early hour yesterday morning JOHN J. BROWN and an unknown man entered the saloon of LOUIS BRAMSON, corner of Third-avenue and Fourteenth-street, and took refreshments. BROWN refused to pay for it and both became noisy. The proprietor endeavored to eject them and BROWN stabbed him in the abdomen with a pocket-knife. His companion escaped. MATTHEW NALLY and THOMAS DALY were arrested on a charge of complicity, but were discharged. BROWN is held to await the result of BRAMSON's wound, which is not deemed dangerous.

A singular scene occurred on Saturday in the store of A. BINNINGER & Co., at No. 90 Liberty-street. The firm having failed, their store was seized under a judgment from the Superior Court, granted on complaint of the creditors. On Saturday a posse of officers from the United States Marshal's office, appeared and demanded possession of the premises, under the action of the Bankrupt laws, which was resisted by the Court officers, and a struggle ensued. The Police of the Twenty-seventh Precinct finally interfered and restored order, making no arrests, as nobody had been injured.

Quite a number of the friends of General B. F. BUTLER waited on him yesterday at the Astor House, where he stopped on his way to Washington. Among others were Mr. MCWATTERS, of this City, representing the Defrauded Soldiers' Society and the Ladies' Union Relief Association. He had a long interview with the General on the best means of correcting the wrongs and abuses that the poor disabled soldier and the widowed families of those who fell in the late war are subjected to by unprincipled claim agents and heartless money lenders of this community. Plans were suggested and discussed that, when matured and acted on by Congress, will assist and protect this class.

The fiftieth anniversary of the Allen-street Presbyterian Church was celebrated yesterday with appropriate services. In the morning, the pastor, Rev. Dr. NEWELL, preached the anniversary sermon, and in the evening a crowded reunion of the church was held, when addresses were made by Hon. W. E. DODGE, Dr. LINDSLEY, and several others.

Rev. T. DEWITT TALMAGE, D. D., lectures to-morrow night on "Grumblers" at the church corner of Houston and Thompson streets. Mr. TALMAGE is one of the most eloquent and witty of our pulpit orators, and his discourse promises to be highly amusing and instructive.

Right Rev. Bishop POTTER preached yesterday morning at All Angels' Protestant Episcopal Church, West Eighty-third-street.

Yesterday morning Rev. Dr. AIKMAN, pastor of the Spring-street Presbyterian Church, delivered his fifth discourse on "Family Life," the subject being "Parents' Duties to Children." The sermon was exceedingly interesting and instructive.

Rev. J. D. BRADLEY, a young clergyman, curate of St. Albans, Holborn, London, preached an excellent sermon last evening at the Church of the Annunciation, Fourteenth-street, Sixth-avenue, on that portion of the Gospel of St. Luke in which Christ is represented as walking on the waters to the fishermen.

Rev. Dr. MCCOSH, of Princeton College, will lecture this evening at the Westminster Presbyterian Church, in Twenty-second-street, near Sixth-avenue.

A fire occurred yesterday afternoon in the apartments of FRED. H. TIEDLE, on the third floor of No. 319 West Forty-second-street. Damage $150; insured.

Assistant Assessor HIGGINS, assisted by the Tenth Ward Police, captured on Saturday night an illicit whisky distillery in the rear basement of No. 145 Bowery. The still, thirty gallons of liquor and three tubs of mash were the spoils. There were no arrests made.

The latest indications in the case of FLORENCE SCANNEL, the politician, who was shot on Thursday evening, are favorable to his recovery.

CHARLES LOW, of No. 60 Prince-street, purchased from JOSEPH RUTTERGER, of No. 291 East Houston-street, on the 9th of September, a quantity of twine, valued at $40, for which he gave a check on the Second National Bank, purporting to have been drawn by PAUL LE BLANC payable to Mr. RUTTEGER's order. As the check was found to be worthless, Mr. RUTTERGER caused LOW's arrest on Saturday. The prisoner was arraigned before Justice HOGAN and remanded for trial.

THOMAS M. COLEMAN, a bartender, pleaded guilty before Justice DODGE yesterday, to a charge of having stolen $80 from MATTHEW NIAL, a guest at the Lexington-avenue Hotel.

HUGH MCGINITY, of Twenty-fifth-street, accompanied by a friend, entered a liquor saloon up town, (he could not remember where). There CHARLES MERTON pulled MCGINITY's whiskers and endeavored to pick a quarrel, finally closing his outrageous behavior by thrusting his hand into the pocket of his victim and robbing him of $35. MERTON was arrested and Justice DODGE held him to bail.

ANDREW BOUSSART, who was found in possession of a portion of the $14,000 worth of silks stolen in September from the bonded warehouse of CHARLES SQUIRE & Co., No. 364 West-street, was yesterday locked up in default of $5,000 bail.

JAMES FORBES, a Scotchman, newly-arrived, on Friday last accompanied SARAH BRANDON, a disreputable colored woman, to No. 38 Thomas-street, where she robbed him of $305. Before she came into the hands of the Police SARAH had spent all the money except $2 50. When arraigned before Justice HOGAN yesterday the prisoner was held for trial. She was formerly the mistress of "Bummer Charley," the murderer.

MARGARET JOHNSON, aged 34, dropped dead yesterday morning in First-avenue, near Twelfth-street, while returning from Church.

JACOB SCHILLING, the German, who was so terribly crushed a few weeks ago by the wheels of his lager beer wagon passing over his body in Whitehall-street, died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital. Coroner FLYNN held an inquest.

GEO. W. DOBLER, of No. 123 East Twenty-ninth-street, reported at Police Headquarters yesterday that $500 had been stolen from his residence.

Mr. WILLIAM H. KIRCHEIS, anti-Tammany candidate for Civil Justice in the Fourth Judicial District, calls attention to the efforts that his opponents are making to defeat him by distributing spurious ballots.

A distillery was seized on Saturday evening at No. 145 Bowery by JAMES M. MCCARTNEY, Assessor, and HUGH NESBITT, Assistant Assessor, of the Fifth District. The illicit manufacture of whisky was carried on there on a small scale, but by whom could not be ascertained. The grain was carried into the place in milk cans, and the whisky carried out in the same way.

Brooklyn.

On Wednesday last the express wagon of a Mr. GRANT, while standing in Navy-street, was robbed of two carpets and a crumb cloth valued at $118. Two young men who were seen in the wagon are supposed to have been the thieves.

The proceedings of the tournament of the Brooklyn Chess Club were concluded on Saturday night. The prizes were awarded in accordance with the following exhibit: F. E. BRENZINGER won 27, lost 5; average, 5 2-5. E. DELMAR won 25, lost 6; average, 4 1-6. F. PERRIN won 27, lost 8; average, 3⅜. H. CHADWICK won 22, lost 9; average, 2 4-9. C. A. GIBBERY won 23, lost 11; average, 2 1-11. Mr. A. MERIAN has challenged Mr. E. DELMAR to a match of five games, which has been accepted, and play will commence forthwith at the rooms of the Brooklyn Club.

Another meeting of Israelites, interested in the erection of a new temple in Brooklyn, was held yesterday, at No. 30 Douglass-street. A Committee was appointed to secure a temporary place of worship, and another Committee to secure a suitable burying ground. Dr. MOSES, the Chairman, announced that Rev. Mr. MEYERS, of this city, would gratuitously act as minister to the congregation for the present.

FRANCIS BAILEY and FRANCIS ROBESON were arrested on Saturday, charged by Mr. JAMES TIEERAN, of No. 456 Atlantic-street, with having stolen from him $163 25 and jewelry. They were held for examination.

Mr. SAMUEL GARDEN, of Gates-avenue, while in a barber shop, was relieved of $400. The proprietors of the shop, DOMINCO VARCARO and ANTONIO SHRIVENCO, were arrested, but as Mr. GARDEN could not identify them were discharged.

Sergeant JAMES TOOMEY, of the Forty-fourth Precinct, died at his residence, Hicks, near Warren-street, on Saturday night.

Justice BENNETT held an inquest on the body of a man, found in the water at Bay Ridge yesterday. He was dressed in a black coat, vest and pantaloons, white shirt and drawers, woolen socks, calf skin boots, and had seven false upper teeth. The body had apparently been in the water three weeks.

MICHAEL ADAMS, residing at No. 10 Graham-street, was knocked down by the blow of a club, in Flushing-avenue, on Saturday night, and badly injured. He was taken to the City Hospital, and JOHN MATTHEWS was arrested, charged with having struck the blow.

Queens County.

In the Queens County Courts during the past week the following prisoners were convicted and sentenced: Joseph Hart, burglary, three indictments, State Prison 25 years; George W. Banyone, burglary, 11 years 6 months State Prison; Bennett Christianson, burglary, 4 years 6 months; John Monshue, assault with a deadly weapon, State Prison 5 years 6 months; Michael McMahon, manslaughter, third degree, State Prison 2 years 6 months; Michael Connoly, assault and battery, fined $25; James Hooper, pickpocket, State Prison 4 years 9 months; John Rieme, assault with intent to kill, 1 year 4 months; Patrick and John Dailey, defacing tombstones at Cypress Hill Cemetery, fined $100 each; James Ayres, assault and battery, $50; John Quinn, violating the Excise law, $25; William Campbell, assault and battery, $25.

The Newtown politicians and the Board of Supervisors have had a collision. The Bissville Road Commissioners on Saturday demanded of that body $76,000 for constructing two miles of road. The Supervisors concluded to allow them $26,000. Two of the Commissioners asked $800 each for work performed as secretaries. The Board refused to allow them anything. The surveyor had a bill of $2,000, but the Board diminished it to $500. The Commissioners, JOSEPH RICE, JAMES A. JOHNSON and GUSTAVE SWERDORF, have cited the Board to appear before Justice GILBERT and show cause why they should not indorse their claims.

The people of Queens County are actively moving in the matter of free roads and bridges. A mass Convention is to be held on the 18th to take final action in the matter.

On Saturday some malicious individual placed a pile of timber on the track of the North Side Railroad, but it was discovered by the engineer in time to reverse the engine. This is the fourth time this has been done.

BURKE, who was sentenced to be hung on Friday next for the murder of THOMAS KANE at Hunter's Point on the night of the 25th of October, 1868, and whose sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life, was on Saturday taken to Sing Sing.

New-Jersey.

An unsuccessful attempt was made at an early hour yesterday morning, by a party of five burglars from this city, to force an entrance into the offices of the Hoboken Land Improvement Company, and of the Hoboken Gas Company. After a conflict with the Police, in which several pistol-shots were fired, one of the depredators, named THOS. CASEY, was arrested. The rest escaped, but in their flight dropped a large quantity of burglars' implements.

A woman, named Mrs. PECK, was stabbed at an early hour yesterday morning in a house of prostitution in Hudson City, by JOHN BROWN, its proprietor. She went there to seek her husband. BROWN denied that Mr. PECK was there, and inflicted a slight wound. BROWN was taken into custody, and held by Recorder ALDRIDGE in $200 bail for examination.

JOHN DOLAN was yesterday arrested in Jersey City for having on the 19th ult. rescued a prisoner from the custody of Officer FALLAHAN. He was held for examination.

MARY MCCANAN, an insane woman, wandered into the Jersey City Police Station yesterday morning. She escaped a few days ago from the County Almshouse. She was committed for examination.

A crazy shoemaker yesterday made a desperate attempt to jump from a Jersey City ferry boat, with the intention of committing suicide. He was taken to the Station House and held.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 4—11 A. M.—Consols open at 92¼ for money, and 92⅜ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 85⅝; 1865, old, 83⅞; 1867, 85½; Ten-forties, 81; Erie Railway Shares, 20½; Illinois, 99¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 26½.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 4—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opens dull; Middling Upland, 12d.@12⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 12⅛d.@12¼d.; the sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 29s. 9d. ⅌ quarter for European.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—Sugar firm.

LONDON, Dec. 4—1 P. M.—Consols closed at 92¼ for money and 92¼@92⅜ for the account. American Securities closed firm. United States Five-twenty bonds, 1862, 85⅝; 1865, old, 84; 1867, 85⅝; Ten-forties, 81. Stocks quiet. Eries, 20; Illinois Centrals, 99¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 26⅛.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 4—1 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed dull; Middling Upland, 12c.; Middling Orleans, 12¼c. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, of which 3,000 bales were taken for export and speculation.

BREADSTUFFS—The market closed quiet.

ANTWERP, Dec. 4.—Petroleum closed firm.

PARIS, Dec. 4.—The Bourse closed firm; Rentes 72 francs 40 centimes.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 4.—United States Five-twenty Bonds opened firm at 90⅞ for the issue of 1862.

HAVRE, Dec. 4.—Cotton opened with a declining tendency, both on spot and afloat; Tres Ordinaire, on spot, 135f. ⅌ cwt.; Low Middlings afloat, 133f.

PARIS, Dec. 4.—The Bourse opened firm; Rentes, 72f. 20c.

ANTWERP, Dec. 4.—Petroleum opened firm at 60f. for Standard White.

BREMEN, Dec. 4.—Petroleum closed firmer last night at 6 thalers 63 groats.

HAMBURG, Dec. 4.—Petroleum closed firmer last night at 15 marc bancos 2 schilling.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 5.—United States Bonds are firm; Five-twenties, of 1862, are quoted at 91⅛@91¼.

HAVANA, Dec. 5.—The following is a statement of the condition of the Havana market yesterday, the closing of the week: SUGARS—There was an absence of business for want of stock; buyers demand a reduction. The market closed quiet but steady. Exports during the week from Havana and Matanzas, 14,000 boxes to foreign countries and 9,500 boxes to the United States. Stock in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 76,000 boxes and 1,100 hhds. Contracts were made at Matanzas for Clayed MOLASSES at 6¾ reals, and for Muscovado Molasses at 7¾ reals. LARD buoyant at 21½c.@22c. for tierce, and 23¼c.@24c. for tins. WAX—Yellow flat at $10@$12 ⅌ arroba. BUTTER easier. TALLOW active at 12c.@12¾c. PETROLEUM active at 4½@4¾ reals. POTATOES advancing; quoted at $4@$4 50 ⅌ bbl. HAMS steady at 24c. for Salt and 28½c. for Sugar-cured. LUMBER—Yellow Pine and White Pine in demand; Box Shooks in demand; Hogshead Shooks in demand at $2@$2 25; Empty Hogsheads in demand at $2 75@$3; Hoops—14-feet Shaved, $43@$50; 12-feet Shaved dull at $38@$40 ⅌ 1,000. FREIGHTS dull; Sugar, ⅌ box, to Northern and Southern ports, 75c.@$1; ⅌ hogshead, to do., $4@$5; ⅌ ton, to Falmouth or orders, 35s.@40s.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—EXCHANGE par selling, and 1-10 ⅌ cent. discount buying. FLOUR dull at $3 50@$5 12½ for Spring Extras. WHEAT quiet; sales of No. 1 at 92½c.@93c.; No. 2 at 90½c.@91c.; in the afternoon the market was dull at 90c. bid and 91½c. asked for No. 2. CORN quiet; sales of No. 2 at 78½c.; in the afternoon the market was dull at 79c. seller December for No. 2. OATS quiet and firm at higher rates; sales of No. 2 at 42c.@42½c. cash, and 42¾c. seller the last half of December. RYE firm at 77½c. for No. 2. BARLEY dull and nominal at 84c.@85c. for No. 2. HIGHWINES firm and higher, with a fair demand at 96c.@97½c. PROVISIONS firm but less active. PORK steady at $31 cash and $31 50 seller January. LEAD firm and quiet at 18½c.@18¾c. cash, and 18¾c. seller January. Green HAMS firm and steady at 15c. SHOULDERS firm at 11c. Short Rib MIDDLES, 11c. Dressed HOGS active at $12 50@$13. Live HOGS firm and active for upper grades; common, $9 25@$9 50; extra prime, $10 60@$11. CATTLE dull and inactive at $3 60@$3 75 for common Cows, and $5 60 for fair shipping. RECEIPTS—7,000 bbls. Flour, 49,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn, 16,900 bushels Oats, 1,900 bushels Rye, 4,200 bushels Barley, 10,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,200 bbls. Flour, 3,200 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn, 1,200 bushels Oats, 4,500 bushels Barley, 3,500 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 4.—TOBACCO quiet and unchanged. COTTON unchanged. FLOUR—Low grades better and in demand at an advance of 10c.@15c.; others unchanged. WHEAT firm but unchanged. CORN dull; Choice Old White, in bulk, 80c.; Prime New, 70c.; New White, sacked, 84c.@90c.; Choice Old do., 95c. OATS firmer at 43½c. for Mixed, in bulk, and 51c. for sacked. BARLEY quiet at 65c. for Illinois Spring, and $1 10 for strictly Prime Minnesota. RYE—Nothing doing. WHISKY dull at $1. PROVISIONS firm. PORK—Light, $30; Heavy, $30 75@$31; Dry salt Shoulders, 12¼c.; Clear Rib, 16c.; Clear Sides, 16¾c. BACON quiet. Sugar-cured HAMS, 20½c.@21c. LARD firm at 17¼c. for tierce, and 18¾c. for keg. CATTLE quiet and unchanged. Live HOGS steady at $9 25@$9 50. RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,200 bbls.; Wheat, 6,500 bushels; Corn, 6,500 bushels; Oats, 3,800 bushels; Barley, 2,500 bushels; Hogs, 2,400 head.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 4.—FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT dull; No. 1 Winter Red offered at $1 12@$1 13; No. 2 Winter Red, $1 10. CORN declining; sales at 78c.@80c. for new, and 93c.@95c. for old; but little is offering. RYE unchanged. OATS in fair demand at 50c@56c. COTTON dull; Middling, 23¾c. WHISKY dull; PORK dull at $31 50; no demand. Bulk MEATS nominal with no inquiry. BACON dull and lower; Shoulders, 15c.; Sides, 17¾c.@18¼c. for Clear Rib and Clear. Sugar-cured HAMS unchanged. LARD held at 18c.@18¼c.; buyers offer ¼c. less. Live HOGS closed flat at $9 75@$10 50; holders are anxious to sell; receipts, 4,800 head. Sales of Green MEATS at 11c.@14c.@15½c.; the weather is bad and causes a dull market. EXCHANGE steady at 1-10 ⅌ cent. discount, buying.

BUFFALO, Dec. 4.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 29,000 bushels; Corn, 26,000 bushels; Barley, 4,000 bushels. FLOUR quiet; sales 200 bbls. City Spring ground, at $5 50@$6; 100 bbls. do. Amber at $6 25@$6 75; 100 bbls. do. White at $7 25@$7 75. WHEAT dull; sales 10,000 bushels Chicago Spring, rejected, at 88c.; 1,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago at $1 05; 1,000 bushels White Canada at $1 40. CORN very dull; sales of a few car loads at 98c.@99c. OATS dull and nominal at 52c. RYE neglected. BARLEY dull; sales two cars two-rowed Canada at 95c. Bagged PEAS offered at 95c.@$1; no buyers. PORK dull at $32 for heavy. LARD dull at 18½c. HIGHWINES inactive; quoted at $1 03.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 4.—COTTON—Light demand; Middling Uplands, 25c.; Middling Gulf, 25¾c. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $4 87½@$5; Extra, $5 12½@$5 25; Northwestern and Pennsylvania Extra Family, $5 75@$6 25; Ohio, $5 87½@$6 50; Fancy, $6 75@$7 50. WHEAT very dull; Red, $1 30@$1 32; Good Virginia White, $1 50. RYE sells at $1 10@$1 12. CORN less active; Old Yellow, $1 09; New do., 86c.@90c. OATS steady at 59c.@62c. BARLEY—No. 2, New-York, two rowed, $1. PETROLEUM advanced; Refined, 31½c.; Crude held at 23½c.@24c. GROCERIES—Nothing doing. WHISKY steady at $1 06@$1 08.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 4.—COTTON quiet and steady; Low Middling, 24c.@24½c. FLOUR quiet and steady; Howard-street Superfine, $4 75@$5 12½; do. Extra, $5 25@$6 25; do. Family, $6 25@$7 25; City Mills Superfine, $5@$5 75; do. Extra, $5 50@$6 25; do. Family, $8 75; Western Superfine, $4 75@$5 12½; do. Extra, $5 25@$6; do. Family, $6 25@$7. WHEAT steady; Prime to Choice Red, $1 35@$1 45. CORN active; Prime White, 85c.@92c.; Yellow, 90c.@93c. OATS dull at 56c.@58c. RYE firm at $1. PORK quiet at $33. BACON quiet; Rib Sides, 18¾c.@19c.; Clear Sides, 19½c.@19¾c.; Shoulders, 15½c.@15¾c. HAMS, 21c. LARD quiet at 19c. WHISKY in good demand at $1 04@$1 05.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 4.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales 1,000 bbls. at $6 25 for No. 1 Spring; $6 50 for Amber Winter; $7 for White; $7 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT firm but quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 30; choice White Canada at $1 70. CORN unchanged at $1 08. BARLEY nominally unchanged; Uplake Canada, $1 04@$1 05; Bay Quinte, $1 20. CORNMEAL, $2 ⅌ cwt. MILLFEED unchanged; Shorts, $21@$22; Shipstuffs, $25@$26; Middlings, $32@$33 ⅌ ton. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston $1 05, to New-York 86c., to Albany 78c. Lake IMPORTS—102,500 bushels Wheat, 9,000 bushels Barley. The weather is boisterous.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 4.—COTTON steady; sales 20 bales at 22½c.@22¾c. TOBACCO—Sales 25 hhds. at $7 50@$8 50 for lugs, and $11 25@$11 75 for Common Leaf. FLOUR steady; Extra Family at $5 25. WHEAT steady and unchanged. CORN steady at 65c. RYE steady at 80c. Live HOGS firm at $10@$10 50. PROVISIONS quiet; Mess PORK, $31 50. BACON—Shoulders, 16½c.; Clear Rib, 17¾c.; Clear Sides, 19¼c.; Bulk Shoulders, 12¾c.; Clear Rib, 16½c.; Clear Sides, 15¾c. LARD, 18¾c.; New Sugar-cured HAMS, 23c. OATS steady at 50c. WHISKY dull at 98c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 4.—FLOUR, $4 37½@$5 50. WHEAT—Choice Shipping, $1 52½@$1 55. LEGAL TENDERS, 81¾. MINING SHARES during the week active, closing in good tone for most descriptions; Alpha, $21; Belcher, $16; Bullion, $10; Chollar, $23; Confidence, $35; Crown Point, $13; Empire Mill, $50; Gould and Curry, $80; Hale and Norcross, $167; Imperial, $46; Kentuck, $150; Occidental, $14; Ophir, $17; Overman, $88; Savage, $61; Sierra Nevada, $11; Yellow Jacket, $45.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 4.—COTTON is easier at 23c.@23¼c.; sales, 3,600 bales; receipts, 3,045 bales; exports to Liverpool, 2,703 bales; to Bremen, 3,497 bales; to Barcelona, 439 bales; to Havana, 140 bales; coastwise, 551 bales. CORN is higher; White, $1 20. HAY, $34. Other articles unchanged. GOLD, 123⅜. STERLING, 33⅛. New-York Sight EXCHANGE, ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent. premium.

TOLEDO, Dec. 4.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT firmer; Amber, $1 14; No. 1 Red held at $1 17; No. 2 do., sales at $1 10. CORN dull and lower at 93c. for No. 1. OATS dull; No. 1 held at 54c., 53c. bid. Dressed HOGS a shade better at $12 50@$13. RECEIPTS—5,500 bushels Wheat, 4,500 bushels Corn, 70,900 lbs. Dressed Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,200 bbls. Flour, 1,200 bushels Corn, 2,200 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 4.—FLOUR firmer; City Double Extras $4 75@$5. WHEAT dull, at 91c. for No. 1 and 88½c. for No. 2. OATS and CORN nominally unchanged. RYE steady, at 47c. for No. 1. BARLEY nominal. Dressed HOGS steady, at $12 50@$13. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 72,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour.

ALBANY, Dec. 4.—CORN is without important change; sales, 6,400 bushels Western Mixed at $1 12@$1 14. BARLEY without movement; last sales, 9,000 bushels Canada West, in store, at $1 38. OATS dull and nominally 62c.@63c. for State.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 4.—COTTON dull at 23½c.@23¾c.; receipts, 1,342 bales; exports, 535 bales. CORN, 90c.@93c. OATS, 60c. FLOUR unchanged. BACON—Sides, 21c.; Shoulders, 17c.; bulk Shoulders, 13½c.; bulk Sides, 17½c.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 4.—COTTON dull and nominal; sales 100 bales Middling at 24c.; receipts, for two days, 2,346 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,213 bales; to the Continent, 1,188 bales; coastwise, 1,609 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 4.—SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull and declining; sales at 39c.@40c. RESIN quiet. Crude TURPENTINE unchanged. TAR 5c. better; sales at $2 05. COTTON quiet; sales at 23c.@23½c.

MOBILE, Dec. 4.—COTTON—Sales 2,500 bales Middling at 23¼c. The market, with a good and general demand, closed firm; receipts, 3,817 bales; exports, 1,258 bales.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 4.—WHEAT dull; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 18; No. 2, $1 13. CORN quiet and nominally unchanged. OATS steady and unchanged. RYE dull and nominal. BARLEY dull.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 4.—COTTON—The market is dull and lower; sales 560 bales Middling at 23c.; receipts, 990 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 4.—COTTON—Receipts, 3,109 bales; exports, 4,255 bales; sales 1,000 bales Middling at 23¾c.; market dull.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 4.—COTTON closed quiet at 23¾c. for Low Middling; receipts, 953 bales; exports, coastwise, 820 bales; sales, 100 bales.

DETROIT, Dec. 4.—FLOUR heavy. WHEAT steady at $1 11 for No. 1. Dressed HOGS buoyant; heavy, $12 50@$12 62.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 4.—Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Sixes, third issue, 7¼; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 28¾; Reading Railroad, 49⅜; Pennsylvania Railroad, 54⅛; Exchange on New-York, 22⅜.

[Advertisement.]

Every bank and dwelling needs the additional protection afforded by E. HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH. The only protection in the world; never broken through. Send for a pamphlet with the names of a thousand gentlemen who are using it. Look out for infringement and imposition.

E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

[Advertisement.]

Fine Silver-plated Ware, elegant designs, suitable for wedding and holiday presents, now offered at retail. J. L. HARLEM & CO., No. 41 Maiden-lane.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Paris	Nov. 25	Liverpool	New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

Holsatia	Dec. 7	New-York	Hamburg.
Idaho	Dec. 8	New-York	Liverpool.
Russia	Dec. 8	New-York	Liverpool.
Samaria	Dec. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Weser	Dec. 9	New-York	Bremen.
Denmark	Dec. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Paris	Dec. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Pereire	Dec. 11	New-York	Havre.

FOR SAN DOMINGO, HAVANA, &C.

Tybee	Dec. 8	New-York	St. Domingo.
Fah-Kee	Dec. 9	New-York	Bermuda.
Eagle	Dec. 9	New-York	Havana.
De Soto	Dec. 11	New-York	Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg, by the *Holsatia*, close at —.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

DEC. 5—*In steamship Hansa, from Bremen.*—Helene Byrom, Marie Natt, Currie Spengemann, James M. Wayne, Marie Byrom, C. W. Schultze, Adolph Molt, John Schrink, Veis Emden, Lina Ehrmann and child, Moritz Cohen, James Tratta, Jules Martin, Carl Richter, Andrew Muller, H. Voigt, A. Davis, Marie Roth, Ludwig Sillinger, Bernhard Albrecht, Caroline Worner, Pauline Dorner, Gustav Koch, James Chandler, Henry Howard, James Kemp, Robert Thompson.

In steamship De Soto, from New-Orleans, &c.—General D. T. Kirby, Henry Henking. From Havana—R. O. Williams, Jose M. Blanca Rosa, Mrs. E. Bertin and 3 children.

DEC. 5—*In steamship Smidt, from Bremen.*—H. Kirwin, M. Harms, B. Harms, F. Meithold, H. Delos, D. Iden, H. Sanders, A. Steffers, H. Witte.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 10 | Sun sets..... 4 32 | Moon sets.. 7 57

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.10 03 | Gov. Island.10 52 | Hell Gate..12 17

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Dec. 5.

Arrived.

Steamship Hansa, (N. G.,) Brickenstein, Bremen Nov. 20, and Southampton 23d, with mdse. and 294 passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Steamship Smidt, (N. G.,) Schweers, Bremen Nov. 12, with mdse. and 633 passengers to Thiel, Motz & Co. Had heavy westerly gales most of the passage.

Steamship John Gibson, Winters, Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to Phillips & Brown.

Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship De Soto, Morton, New-Orleans Nov. 26, via Havana Dec. 1, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Saragossa, Ryder, Charleston Dec. 2, with mdse. and passengers to A. Leary.

Steamship Fanita, Howe, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. Lorillard.

Steamship Glaucus, Waldron, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Steamship Brunette, Freeman, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to J. Lorillard.

Steamship Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Bark Edith Rose, Bahrs, Havana 12 ds., with sugar, &c., to Boonen, Graves & Co.—vessel to Jones & Lough. Had northerly winds almost the entire passage. The E. R. is detained at Quarantine, having one man sick with yellow fever.

Bark Elizabeth, (of Halifax,) Allen, Morant Bay, Jam., 23 ds., with logwood to Henry De Cordova & Co.—vessel to Jones & Lough.

Bark Horace Beals, Blankenship, Pensacola Nov. 9, with lumber to master.

Brig Hiram Abiff, (of Wiscassett,) Tibbetts, Montevideo Sept. 19, via East Harbor, T. I., 16 ds., with salt to Calvin E. Knox & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Had northerly and westerly gales on the passage. Sld. in co. with brig Sparkling Water, for Boston, but which returned the same day, having sprung aleak.

Brig Kodiak, Downing, Cadiz Oct. 24, with salt to Woodruff & Robinson—vessel to F. Talbot & Co. Had fine weather up to Bermuda, and since that time northerly winds.

Brig Camilla, (of Bermuda,) Newman, Kingston, Jam., 25 ds., with logwood, coffee, &c., to A. H. Solomon & Co.—vessel to Duncan McColl. Had strong northerly winds the whole passage. The C. is detained at Quarantine, having sickness on board.

Brig B. F. Nash, Moulton, Cardenas 12 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Had northerly winds most of the passage.

Brig Angostura, (of Gibraltar,) Perkins, Cuidad Bolivar Nov. 10, and the bar 17th, with hides, &c., to Wm. H. Halsey. Had strong N. E. winds the whole passage, and has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig J. W. Drisko, Eaton, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Tilly, Hughes, Charleston 7 ds., with lumber and cotton to N. L. McCready & Co. Had strong northerly winds on the passage, and has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Hud & Frank, (of Portland,) Pendleton, Manzanilla 25 ds., with mahogany to T. H. Vetterline & Son—vessel to J. H. Winchester. Had heavy weather in the Gulf Stream.

Schr. Louis A. Van Brunt, (of Brookhaven,) Tooker, Cardenas 10 ds., with molasses to Latassa & Co.—vessel to Van Brunt & Slaight.

Schr. E. C. Willard, Corsen, Portland, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Mary Ann, Stilwell, Port Johnson, for New-Bedford.

Schr. John McColl, Creighton, Philadelphia, for Salem.

Schr. American Eagle, Adams, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. E. W. Pratt, Mason, Philadelphia, for Stonington.

Schr. James Martin, Stevens, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Maryland, Wright, Elizabethport, for Dighton.

Schr. W. S. Brown, Cahill, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. Mary C. Elliott, Brewer, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Fannie Hazard, Minor, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Franklin, Hulse, Connecticut River.

Schr. Sarah Maria, Smith, Guilford.

Schr. Caroline, Tilerson, Guilford.

Schr. Little Charley, Davis, Brookhaven.

Schr. J. S. Page, Jones, Port Jefferson.

Schr. Harriet, Murphy, Saybrook.

WIND—At sunset, E., light; cloudy and hazy off shore.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 4.—Arr. bark E. Schultz, from Leghorn; brig H. B. Emery, Bahamas.

5th.—Arr. bark Howard, from Liverpool; brigs Geo. Burnham, Havana; Aquidneck, Pensacola; Golden Head, Baltimore; schrs. Victor, St. John's, P. R.; Ida L., New-York.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 5.—Arr. steamship Magnolia, from New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 5.—Passed out the Capes yesterday, bark Delaware, for Demerara; brigs Senorita, Pernambuco; Itali, Ponce, P. R.

PASS A L'OUTRE, La., Dec 5.—Arr. steamship Bienvill, from New-York, at 12:30 o'clock this morning.

Miscellaneous.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec 5.—The schr. Gipsey Queen, from the shore fleet with fish, was totally wrecked on a reef near Portland Light Saturday night. Her crew was saved.

SACO, Me., Dec. 5.—The schr. Eva, of and from Salmon River, N. B., with lumber for Boston, went ashore on Old Orchard Beach in a snow storm last night. The crew were saved.

Spoken, &c.

G. W. Gordon—brig, (of Pictou, N. S.,) bound E., was seen Nov. 11, lat. 27, lon. 46 20.

Victoria—ship, (of Windsor, N. S.,) stg. N. E., Nov. 3, lat. 31, lon. 75 42.

Foreign Ports.

At Cardenas, Nov. 24, barks Jane Adeline, for New-York, to sail next day; Fannie, ldg.; brigs Alta Vela, Fostina, John Boyd, (Br.,) Frank E. Allen, G. S. Berry and Waverly, ldg.; brig E. A. Carver, just arr.

At Ciudad Bolivar, Nov. 10, brig Angostura, (N. G.,) from New-York, dischg.

At Montevideo, Sept. 19, schrs. Emma Potter, for Philadelphia; Wm. Buttermann, for New-York 3 ds.

HOLIDAY GOODS.
UNPRECEDENTED
REDUCTIONS,

(Preparatory to our regular semi-annual stock-taking,) in our entire stock, commencing MONDAY, Dec. 6.

SILKS.

Fancy Silks, at $1 25 and $1 50, worth $2 and $2 50 pr. yd.
Black Silks, at $2 50, worth $3 50 per yard.
Chameleon Silks, at $2, worth $4 50 per yard.
Chameleon Silks, corded, at $3, worth $6 per yard.

VELVETS.

All Silk Lyons Cloaking Velvets, at $10, reduced from $14.
All Silk Lyons Cloaking Velvets, at $12, reduced from $18.
All Silk Lyons Cloaking Velvets, at $14 and $16, reduced from $20 and $22.

SHAWLS.

All wool Long Shawls at $5, reduced from $9.
All wool Long Shawls at $6, reduced from $10.
All wool Long Shawls at $7, reduced from $12
All wool Long Shawls at $8, reduced from $14.
All wool Long Shawls at $9, reduced from $15.
Broche, Paisley, and Fancy Shawls reduced in proportion.

CLOAKS AND SACQUES.

One Case Real Astrakhan Sacques, at $25, reduced from $35.
One Case Real Astrakhan Sacques at $30, reduced from $40.
One Case Real Astrakhan Sacques at $40, reduced from $50.
Other Astrakhan Cloaks, Muffs, &c., in proportion.
A large lot of handsomely trimmed Black Cloth Cloaks at $20 and $25, reduced from $40 and $50.

SUITS.

Seventy-five elegantly trimmed Zephyr Felt Walking Suits at $12, reduced from $18, $25 and $30.
Walking and Traveling Suits, ready-made and to order, similarly reduced.

COSTUME ROBES.

Marechale Robes at $18, reduced from $25.
Madelaine Robes at $10, reduced from $15.
Suzanne Robes at $10, reduced from $12.

CHEAP DRESSES.

1,500 Stuff Dress Patterns from $1 25 to $4, reduced from $4 and $7, arranged on tables for the convenience of customers and to facilitate sales.

Handkerchiefs and Gloves.

A large assortment of elegant Paris-made Fancy Boxes, holding half-dozen Handkerchiefs each, hemmed ready for use, making an elegant present for the holidays.
Prices for Ladies', $2 25, $2 50, $2 75, $3 and $3 25, including boxes.
Prices for Gentlemen's, $2 75, $3, $3 25, $3 50, $3 75, $4, $4 25, $5 and $6, including boxes.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gloves in half-dozens and dozens, also in boxes at low prices.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.

A magnificent assortment of Collars, Cuffs, Handkerchiefs, Barbes, Flounces, Parasol Covers, Edgings, Insertions, &c., &c., which will be sold below gold cost.

LINENS, &C.

8-4 Linen Sheetings at 60c.
10-4 Linen Sheetings at 75c.
12-4 Linen Sheetings at $1 25.
Good Kitchen Toweling at 10c. per yard.
Heavy Huck Towels at $1 50 per dozen.
3-8 Damask Doilies at 60c. per dozen.
5-8 Heavy Damask Napkins at $1 25 per dozen.
8-4 Heavy Table Damask at 65c. per yard.
Damask Table Cloths at $2 each.
6-4 printed Table Covers at $1 each.
Very rich Table Cloths and Napkins to match, in sets, for the Holidays.
8-4 Tollanette from $1 to $1 75 per yard.
6-4 Victoria Covers at $3 25.
7-4 Victoria Covers at $4 50.
8-4 Victoria Covers at $5 50.
Victoria Piano Covers at $7.
Embroidered Piano Covers $10.

We earnestly request an inspection of this stock by our patrons and by strangers visiting the City, as the inducements now offered to purchasers have never before been surpassed.

LORD & TAYLOR,
BROADWAY AND GRAND-ST.,
GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STS.

TIFFANY & CO.
ARE OPENING DAILY THEIR
IMPORTATIONS
FOR THE
HOLIDAYS.

FINE ENGLISH GOLD PENCIL CASES,
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THE MOVEMENTS OF THESE CLOCKS ARE MADE EXPRESSLY FOR TIFFANY & CO., AND ARE GUARANTEED CORRECT TIME-KEEPERS AND VERY DURABLE.
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ACHE, PAIN, SORE THROAT, NEURALGIA, &c., quickly give way to, and speedily cured by, the unfailing household remedy, in aches or pains, HYATT'S SWISS LINIMENT. 50 cents. Sold by druggists.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

THE ROMANCE OF CURE

The many evidences of extraordinary cures that are daily reported as effected through

DR. RADWAY'S
SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

Ready Relief, and Perfect Purgative Pills, in written testimonials from all parts of the world, surpass in wonder the most extravagant miracles of enchantment. Physicians and medical men in all countries pronounce these wonderful remedies a mystery, that neither their science of analysis or chemical skill can explain. True, these medicines effect the most marvelous cures, and restore the dying to life, and relieve the most wretched pain-suffering victim of his tortures, in from one to twenty minutes; and although they know some of the ingredients of their composition, and Dr. RADWAY has published their formula, (withholding only two newly-discovered roots,) still both French, German, English and American Chemists and Pharmaceutists utterly fail with the same ingredients as prepared by them. The great success which these wonderful remedies are constantly achieving, lies in the great secret of combining the ingredients together, after exercising due care in selecting the pure and genuine roots.

Such wonders of Modern Chemistry as the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT, READY RELIEF and RADWAY'S PILLS are without parallel in the history of medicine, for there are some infirmities and diseases that are considered as incurable, and sure death. Yet the most astounding cures have been made through these remedies of some diseases that have never been known to be cured by medicine.

CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, WHITE SWELLING, TUMORS in the Womb, Stomach, Ovaries, BOWELS, Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, that have been pronounced incurable, Cancers, Ulcers, Swellings, Stone in the Bladder, Calculous Concretions, Ulcers and Sores of the Bones, Rickets so deeply seated that no other medicines have ever been known to reach, have been cured by the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT, aided by the READY RELIEF and PILLS.

Palsy, Paralysis, DRY GANGRENE—that threatens a living death—daily rotting away of the limbs and flesh—Diabetes, Involuntary Discharge of Water, Fungi in the Bladder, (the Emperor Napoleon's disease,) TORTURING PAINS when discharging urine, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA—each and every one of these complaints—though but few out of the many other diseases RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT has cured and is daily curing in all parts of the world.

In one word, any disease—no matter under what name designated, that is nourished or increased by BAD, impure, depraved, weak, thin, watery or poisoned blood—can be cured by RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

Drs. RADWAY & CO. have never claimed one-hundredth part of the curative virtues for their remedies as is ascribed to them by the people who have used them; for bear in mind, only such diseases and complaints that Dr. RADWAY, after successful treatment with their remedies knew they would cure, were enumerated in their curative list, so that many of the extraordinary cases that have been reported awakened as much astonishment in the discovery of their remedial agents as in those who had been rescued from death, and made whole and sound.

At first many persons discredited their extraordinary power, from the fact of their disappointment in the use of other advertised remedies—and some believed it impossible for simple medicines made only from vegetable substances—roots, herbs, &c.—should possess such marvelous power. Yet they can readily comprehend that the simple grasses of the field, after undergoing the chemical process of distillation designed by nature in the cow and churn, furnishes us with butter—certainly the most abundant fat, caloric or heat-making, bone, tissue, muscle, sinew and blood-making constituents for the human body.

But when those people who first doubt the efficacy of these remedies commence their use, they became their most earnest advocates.

OVARIAN TUMOR CURED.

Never has a medicine taken internally been known to have cured tumors either of the womb, uteri, ovaries or bowels; the knife has been the sole reliance in the hands of experienced surgeons; but Dr. Radway's Sarsaparillian settles this question. For it has cured over TWENTY PERSONS of OVARIAN CYSTS and TUMORS, as well as Tumors in the Bowels, Uterus, Womb, Liver, Dropsical Effusion, Ascites, and Calculous Concretions.

Tumor of 12 Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent.

BEVERLY, Mass., July 18, 1869.

DR. RADWAY: I have had Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels. All the doctors said "there was no help for it." I tried everything that was recommended, but nothing helped me. I saw your Resolvent, and thought I would try it, but had no faith in it, because I had suffered for TWELVE YEARS. I took six bottles of the Resolvent, one box of Radway's Pills, and used two bottles of your READY RELIEF; and there is not a sign of tumor to be seen or felt, and I feel BETTER, SMARTER, and happier than I have for twelve years. The worst tumor was in the left side of the bowels, over the groin. I write this to you for the benefit of others. You can publish it if you choose. * * * * * *

HANNAH P. KNAPP.

PRUSSIA.

Mr. Adolph Richter, of Duisburg, on the Rhine, hearing of the wonderful cures effected by these remedies, wrote Dr. Radway for a supply—on the receipt of which, and after reading some of the cures effected, as published in the German and English books that accompanied the medicines, he became doubtful, and thought the cases too extravagant for belief, but consented to try them. The result was that he became so firm an advocate in their favor, that he has established agencies in Berlin, Vienna, Paris, and St. Petersburg, and is anxious to devote his exclusive time and money to their introduction and sale on the Continent of Europe. As an evidence of the wonderful power of the RADWAY'S READY RELIEF in stopping pain, he sends us the following authenticated certificate of cure, where

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
IN TWO MINUTES

gave ease and comfort to a bed-ridden sufferer, who for four weeks had been disabled, and for fourteen days under various physicians, receiving no benefit. Read the letter:

"CERTIFICATE!" "COPY!"

During four weeks I had been suffering most severely from most violent pains in the spine, loins, and head. During fourteen days I had been utterly unable to attend to anything. After having had medical aid from various physicians, and applied remedies of every kind, without obtaining any relief, my attention happened to be called to RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. I ordered immediately some to be fetched, and two minutes after rubbing myself with the same, the pains in the head disappeared, and after several frictions with the Relief, the pains in the spine and loins disappeared the next day, so that I was enabled to attend to my work on the same day.

The astonishing rapidity of the action of this glorious remedy compels me to give publicity to this fact in behalf of suffering humanity. I consider it my duty toward my fellow-men, in order that persons suffering in a similar manner may avail themselves of that admirable remedy.

DORTMUND, in Westphalia, Prussia, 14th August, 1869.

(Signed,) HEINER LIEBE, of Germania, near Martin.

Witness: HEINER NUMBERGER, in Dortmund.

RATTLESNAKES.

Here is another wonderful cure that should gladden the hearts of "all creation," for a cure of those accidents that frequently occur, that are certain death to the unfortunate victim—for there is no poison so quick, so venomous, so deadly as that of the RATTLESNAKE.

A remedy that will cure those bitten by these reptiles will save the lives and prevent serious consequences to those bitten by mad dogs, hydrophobia, and from the poisoning from the bites and stings of reptiles, insects, animals, whose poisons are less subtle and deadly than the rattlesnake. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is an antidote to all poisons, mineral, vegetable or animal. Lumbermen, woodmen, foresters, huntsmen, sportsmen, travelers, sea-faring men, should rejoice that a remedy so useful, so potent as the READY RELIEF, will protect them against accidents and injuries from venomous reptiles, as well as from disease.

We publish this certificate at the request of Messrs. Miller, Chamberlain & Co., of Belton, Texas, well known as first-class merchants and druggists, who are rated commercially among the most honorable and wealthy houses in the United States. There is no deception in this, and however mysterious it may appear that a simple remedy like the Ready Relief will cure so deadly a disease as a rattlesnake poison, the fact is there, and challenges dispute.

DR. RADWAY & CO.: Your READY RELIEF is in constant demand, curing many complaints not enumerated by you, as for instance SNAKE BITES. One of our neighbors, a Mr. JOHN SOLOMAN, was bitten by one of the largest RATTLESNAKES ever seen in this country; was fifteen miles from a Doctor at the time. He happened to have Ready Relief at hand, which, when applied, gave instant relief, and in a few hours a perfect cure. Yours, respectfully,

(Signed,) MILLER, CHAMBERLAIN & CO.

BELTON, Texas, Nov. 10, 1869.

A WOUNDED LIVER
CURED BY RADWAY'S PILLS.

Diseases of the Liver and gastric system are much more serious in the tropics of Central and South America than in the United States. The following letter we publish without further comments. The writer is a gentleman of high standing in Costa Rica, and well known among the Central American merchants in this City:

SAN JUAN DE COSTA RICA.

Messrs. Dr. Radway & Co., No. 87 Maiden-lane, New-York:

DEAR SIRS: As an homage to truth and justice, I cannot do less than address these few lines to you, authorizing you to make such use thereof as you may think most advisable.

Two years since, in consequence of a fall which I had from a wall of my house, I received a severe blow on the Liver, which was followed by a severe inflammation. A physician who was called in, after administering some two or three aperients without any result, stated to me that this was caused by an obstruction in the mucous membrane, which would prove unquestionably mortal, as the daily evacuations would cease. In such a critical position, and seeing myself at DEATH'S DOOR, I turned to Providence, and in that alone had I any confidence, and from you alone could I hope for any prolongation of life. During one of my vigils in my sickness, and without any consolation than my resignation, I wished to pass an hour away in reading, and God placed within my reach a pamphlet of Dr. Radway's, and found it stated therein that his medicine acted especially on the Liver Complaints. Like a ray of hope, like a plank amidst the shipwreck of my life, I trusted those remedies, and without hesitating a moment I had recourse to them in the hope of meeting with health and life. Adopting your method, I undertook my cure with them, and, observing the regimen presented in said pamphlet, I took the first day six pills, and to my surprise I found that they produced such a great result, while I had been unable to obtain any with the three purgatives taken previously. On the sixth day I took only four, and the result was much greater; and on the seventh day, when I took only two, the result continued in the same proportion, increasing as in the former doses. Curiosity induced me to observe the last evacuation, and I perceived that the fæces contained pus and black blood chiefly.

At the end of ten days of your regimen the inflammation had disappeared, and with it the severe pains and stitches which prevented me even from breathing. After my cure had been completed, thanks to your remedies, I went to see my physician, to whom I could now give the assurance that my life was safe, and that I was indebted for my recovery to DR. RADWAY'S PILLS. The Physician was not a little surprised at seeing me recovered so completely, when he had foretold my approaching DEATH. At present, I am in the enjoyment of perfect health, having gained thirteen pounds in flesh, more than ever I weighed in my best state of health.

As a member of the Human Family, I cannot do less than offer you this slight testimony in behalf of truth, and of which you will make such use as you may think proper. I am, &c.,

(Signed,) MANUEL CASTRO.

Price of Sarsaparillian Resolvent, $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5; Ready Relief, 50c. per bottle; R. R. Pills, 25c. per box.

DR. RADWAY'S REMEDIES are sold by Druggists, and at DR. RADWAY'S Medical Warehouse, No. 87 Maiden-lane, New-York, and No. 439 St. Paul-st., Montreal.

A Choice Security.
SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD,
Free of Government Tax.
NEARLY 10 PER CENT. CURRENCY.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF
NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO
MIDLAND RAILROAD.
THESE BONDS CAN BE REGISTERED.

SIX MILLIONS OF DOLLARS PAID-UP STOCK SUBSCRIPTIONS. No bonds issued on road under construction; issue limited to $20,000 per mile of road built and in running order, BEING ONLY ABOUT HALF THE ACTUAL CASH COST. The road is being built with great economy for cash; 150 miles are already completed, in the most thorough manner, equipped and running regular trains; and the whole line (over 400 miles) it is expected will be completed within the ensuing year. It is one of the most important roads in the State of New-York. It shortens the route from New-York City to Buffalo 70 miles, and to Oswego 45 miles; it traverses a populous district destitute of other railroad facilities, which must furnish it a large and profitable local business; and it will be completed at an aggregate cost far below that of any competing line. These advantages cannot fail to make it one of the best paying roads leading from the Metropolis, and its First Mortgage Bonds one of the safest securities ever issued. All mortgage bonds issued on Railroads running from the City of New-York are good, and the interest promptly paid, although some of them are mortgaged for more than double the amount per mile that the Midland is. Among the bonds now offering we know of none equal to these. For the investment of trust or other funds there is nothing better; and in exchange for Government Bonds they give a large increase of income, besides capitalizing the premium. They are meeting with rapid sale, and we have been gratified to find that they are taken chiefly by our most conservative and sagacious capitalists in exchange for Government securities. Price par, and accrued interest in currency. Circulars, pamphlets, &c., on hand for distribution.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st.

"SELF-KNOWLEDGE."—WHAT IS THE cause of Bashfulness, Sensitiveness, Diffidence? Of Distrust, Timidity, Despondency? Why is one Brave, Resolute, Courageous? and another Cowardly? One dignified, another clownish? One honest, another dishonest; enterprising or indolent; ingenious, inventive, artistic, musical, or lacking these qualities? Why are we Jews, Catholics or Protestants? Why is one inclined to wedlock, and another to celibacy? Who is and who is not adapted to business? Who should and who should not become teachers, preachers, lawyers, physicians, writers, bankers, brokers, merchants, mechanics or manufacturers? All these, and many similar questions, are answered in the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, a first-class Magazine, published at $3 a year by S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, N. Y. A new volume for 1870 is now commenced. Newsmen will soon have it.

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The best cooking apparatus for family use; durable, economical and sure bakers. Made, put up, and warranted by

JANES, KIRTLAND & CO.,
Corner Reade, Centre and Elm sts.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

"GRUMBLERS," LECTURE BY T. DEWITT TALMAGE, D. D., in the church corner Houston and Thompson sts., on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 7, 1869, at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 50 cents. Can be had at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway; Randolph's, No. 770 Broadway, and No. 7 Bible House, and also at the door on the evening of lecture.